The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2770. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Doings at the Seat of Government of New-Brunswick.

DETAILS OF THE RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

Processions, Decorations and Illuminations.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREDERICKTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Prince of Wales and suite attended Divine service in the Cathedral of this town yesterday morning. His Royal Highness was dressed in plain clothes. There was a great crush for seats, and the edifice was completely filled.

The usual service of the Church of England was performed, varied with an anthem from the Psalms, "*God is our hope and strength.*" Mr. HAYTER, of Boston, played the organ, and the Lord Bishop of New-Brunswick preached.

The text was taken from the fourteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans—verse twelve: *So then every one of us must give an account of himself to God.* The preacher, in the course of his sermon, incidentally alluded to the attachment of the people to the Throne and Constitution of Great Britain, and he dilated upon the equal responsibility to God of prince and peasant.

To-day the Legislature and Corporations will present addresses. The Prince will hold a levee, and attends the inauguration of the new park to open it formally. In the evening, he will attend a ball in the Parliament buildings.

The station at which the Prince of Wales left the cars for the steamer is to be called Rothsay, after one of His Royal Highness' Scottish titles. The wharf at which he landed in Frederickton is to be called the Prince of Wales' Wharf.

Gen. TROLLOPE will be sworn in as administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia while Lord MULGRAVE accompanies the Prince to Quebec. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Monday, Aug. 6.

The Government of New-Brunswick presented the following address to the Prince of Wales this morning:

"The members of the Executive Council for themselves, the Legislature and the people of New-Brunswick, offer to you, the son of their beloved sovereign, and the heir apparent to her Throne, their respectful homage, and heartily welcome your Royal Highness to this Province. The inhabitants of New-Brunswick are the descendants of the Loyalists, who, in the war of the American Revolution, adhered to the Royal standard, and of emigrants from Europe and the British Isles; are ardently attached to British institutions; contented and happy in the enjoyment of that large measure of national liberty which our mixed form of government has secured. They have with patience and industry devoted themselves to the development of the resources of the country and the advancement of its material interests; and ever since the organization of the Province, in 1784, it has steadily advanced in all the elements of progress. The visit of your Royal Highness brings to the recollection of many of the old inhabitants the time when your illustrious grandfather visited this Province, and they refer with pleasure to his benignity and courtesy. In forming this colony, it was the design of the Imperial Government that the Constitution should be settled upon the model of its great original in the parent state, but it was not until the reign of your august mother, her most gracious Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, that the principles of self government were fully established, with ample power to regulate our trade, consequently with the general policy of the nation. Although in this portion of the Empire your Royal Highness will not discover evidences of the great wealth and refinement of the Old World, we believe that you will be pleased with the energy of the people and their success, and that your Royal Highness will receive new proof of their fitness for self-government, of their loyalty to the Queen, and of their attachment to the institutions of the fatherland. We hope that in witnessing the discipline of our volunteers, your Royal Highness will be assured that the patriotic spirit which animates the people of the parent State, also pervades this portion of the Empire; and that if the necessity should ever arise all the available resources of New Brunswick will be freely offered for the defence of Imperial interests and the maintenance of National honor.

In again tendering to your Royal Highness our unfeigned congratulations, we would invoke the continuance of the Divine blessing upon your illustrious House, and most fervently pray that your Royal Highness may long enjoy the high position to which Divine Providence has called you—even the pride of your august mother and the hope of our common country.

The Prince replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I receive with much gratification an address which, whilst it breathes a spirit of loyalty to the Queen and affectionate attachment to her family, which animates the whole people of this Province, does not fail to remind me of the claims of your ancestors to live in the memories of your Sovereign and of the British nation. The commercial activity of St. John—the thriving agriculture on the rich banks of the river, which I have traversed; the smiling aspect of this city, the capital of New-Brunswick, all tend to convince me, even apart from your gratifying assurances of the prosperity and happiness which you enjoy under the Constitution of the parent State, and the free institutions which you possess. Every visitor to your shores, but more especially the son of your Queen, must earnestly pray that your peaceful avocations may never be disturbed; but in case such a misfortune should await the empire, I rejoice to observe that in this as well as the Provinces which I have lately visited, the self-relying spirit of patriotism prevails; and I see, in the discipline of your volunteers, the determination to protect the national honor which is manifested in every portion of the Queen's dominions. I beg you to accept my thanks for your congratulations, and for your earnest prayers for my present and future happiness.

Two other addresses were delivered, one from the City of Frederickton and one from the clergy.

In the afternoon the Prince visited and inaugurated the new Park. This evening he attends a ball at the Parliament House.

THE PRINCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Full Details of the Halifax Reception.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Monday, July 30, 1860.

Early this morning the signals on the Citadel flagstaff indicated to the expectant city of Halifax that two large steamers were in sight, coming from the eastward, and, soon after, a third became visible. For a long time, however, the vessels lay off the harbor, several miles out at sea, and it was not until 8 o'clock that a gun, fired from the look-out, announced that they were standing in to port. Then it could be perceived, by the aid of spy-glasses, that they were firing up briskly, beclouding the horizon with smoke, and bearing down direct for Halifax. In company with a large number of gentlemen, who had made arrangements to have an early view of His Royal Highness, and his fleet, I immediately went on board the little coasting steamer *Neptune*, which at once started seaward. We reached the Harbor's mouth at about the same time as the *Hero*, and as we met and passed her to leeward, our band struck up "God save the Queen," while we cheered as lustily as we were able. His Royal Highness, who was standing on the poop, dressed in plain clothes, encircled by naval officers, in uniform, came to the side, gracefully lifted his hat, and stood for some time uncovered, in acknowledgment of ours, his first welcome to Nova Scotia. My own "first impressions" of the Prince's personal bearing were certainly very favorable, and all those around me seemed similarly struck, for "A pleasant manner," "A nice young fellow," &c., were the remarks they made. None of us had the slightest difficulty in recognizing His Royal Highness at once, for the pictures of him, which may now be seen in all the print-shops, strikingly resemble him, both as to the form and expression of his features.

After passing the *Hero* and the *Ariadne*, which latter, with the *Flying Fish*, was following exactly in the wake of the former, we turned and steamed back in company with the ships-of-war. Several merchant steamers accompanied us, while revenue cutters, [illegible] Ketch harbor craft, sharp-nosed whalers, a [illegible] of yachts, a number of Indian bark-canoes, [illegible] big and little, clumsy and graceful, kept hovering around, all dressed in many colored bunting, and manned by numerous and enthusiastic crews. As soon as the *Hero* came within earshot, the salutes commenced. First we heard the roar of the York redoubt, then that of Point Pleasant, next that of the Eastern battery, a low, wicked looking nest of guns. The artillery from the island forts and from the engineers' and ordnance batteries followed, then the boom of the Citadel guns was heard, and finally the *Nile*, the *Valorous* and *Cadmus*, ships-of-war, lying in port, took up the thunder in succession. The royal and merchant ships in harbor, as also the hundreds of fishing vessels which seemed to have made Halifax their temporary *rendezvous*, were covered with flags from stem to stern; the wharves, very near to which the strange ships passed, were alive with human beings, thickly crowded together, shouting frantically; the ramparts of the Citadel were lined by red-coats, and, as the *Hero* approached her three sister-vessels above mentioned, a multitude of British tars, in their neat white uniforms, climbed the masts, manned the yards and gave three rousing British cheers. No time was lost in useless manœuvres, the fleet rounding under the stern of the *Nile*, the Admiral's ship, and coming quickly to the moorings which had been previously prepared.

Now some boats were rapidly lowered; lieutenants and midshipmen carrying the messages of higher officers, were swiftly rowed from one ship to the other, and soon a gun, followed by the exhibition of a prearranged signal at the foremast head of the Admiral's ship, announced that His Royal Highness the Prince would land at noon precisely at the Navy-yard. The hour and a half thus allowed was fully taken up in making the necessary preparations. The fleet of Indian canoes (manned by Micmacs in their best attire' headed and adorned with tassels and red cloth,) took the place of honor, next the landing stairs—a guard of marines was landed, a detachment of the Sixty-second Regiment was marched down from the citadel, and a fine body of sailors came ashore with straw hats and cutlasses, blue jackets and white breeches. Lord MULGRAVE, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was busy conversing with his numerous friends, and wore the Windsor uniform: a blue coat with silver epaulettes, a cocked hat with a pink and white plume. Generals, Colonels, Majors, and a variety of other officers assembled, dressed in their brilliant uniforms, scarlet and glittering with gold. The jolly, good-natured Admiral, (Sir ALEX. MILNE) Capt. BARNARD, of the *Nile*, with his seven well-earned medals, also several other captains and lieutenants, all in the beautiful uniform of the British navy, heavy with gold lace, superintended the arrangements. The Church of England Bishop, in his satin robes and lawn sleeves, attended by a few of his clergy, in their gowns, were placed in one situation, within a rope simply laid down on the ground. To the Judges and members of the Nova Scotian bar, to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax were assigned other standings. The Ministers of the Provincial Government, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia, occupied a distinct position. Other bodies had other stations, lettered A, B, C, D, E, &c., with the most careful exactness, that good order in all the arrangements might be secured, as indeed it was. Members of the Press were favored by the Admiral with tickets "free of the yard," which allowed them to choose their stations where they pleased.

Nor were the *oi polloi* neglected, for they had separate and roomy inclosures.

At 12 o'clock precisely, those few of the thousands of spectators who were observing closely the men-of-war at their moorings, saw a number of sailors clambering up the shrouds of all of them. Like bees they swarmed into the rigging, and in an incredibly short space of time the yards were alive with them. Then a large white barge was manned, brought to the *Hero's* gangway, the Prince's staff descended the side of the vessel, the band on board played a few bars of the National Anthem of Great Britain, and His Royal Highness himself left the ship. Simultaneously, his standard, (the Royal standard of England with the Cobourg bars across the centre,) which had been flying at the mainmast was lowered, and hoisted in front of the boat—the Jack tars dropped their white oars into the water and pulled lustily shore-wards with measured stroke—and the whole of the fleet, six vessels in all, began a thunderous Royal salute of 21 guns from each ship. The heavy ordnance at once called the attention of the people to the fact that the Prince was about to land, all eyes were consequently directed to the landing stage, and in a few minutes the Prince's standard was run up at the dock yard flagstaff and VICTORIA'S (Queen of England) eldest son, surrounded by some of the chief dignitaries of the British Empire, was introduced to the soil of Nova Scotia by Admiral MILNE, passing under a beautiful triumphal arch, erected, of course, for the occasion, and pausing for a brief instant that a photographic picture of the scene might be procured. It is needless to say that cheers arose at once spontaneously. His Royal Highness was attired in the full dress uniform of a colonel in the army, and wore what I understood to be the orders of the Garter and the Bath. The first person introduced to him was, of course, Lord MULGRAVE, the Lieutenant-Governor, and his Lordship at once proceeded to present his Ministers, the City Council, the Judges, the Houses of Parliament, his staff, the clergy, &c., &c.; to all of whom the Prince uncovered and bowed, with a peculiar gracefulness. Then an address from the City Corporation, in token of welcome, was presented to His Royal Highness. It was engrossed on parchment, and inclosed in a beautiful red velvet case, mounted with gold, and as a copy of it had been previously sent on board the *Hero*, and an answer prepared, the Prince replied on the spot, reading with a very musical voice, and great distinctness. The Earl of MULGRAVE was at his right hand; meanwhile, the tall Duke of NEWCASTLE, with his reddish beard and knotted face, being at his left. White-headed Maj. Gen. BRUCE, and iron-gray Admiral MILNE, were close behind. Around, almost pressing upon the brilliant group, were officers and members of Parliament and of the Press, curious to catch the first sound of the Prince's voice. This ceremony over, some high spirited and gorgeously caparisoned horses were brought out, the Prince mounted lightly into his saddle, marked with the royal crown, the other high dignitaries, with their staffs, did the same. He followed the City Council, who marched on foot, through the streets of the city to the Government House, and was himself followed by a long procession, which defiled before him after he had arrived at that hospitable mansion.

The heartiness with which he was received was very marked, and must have been gratifying, for it was evinced not only by the cheers of the multitude, but by the elaborate and costly preparations which had been made.

The sweet-smelling evergreen spruce trees, in which, if in little else, this part of the Province is fertile, afford the people unusual facilities for their out-door decorations, nor have they been slow to avail themselves of this natural advantage. As a consequence, the streets of Halifax have been converted into plantations, nay, almost into forests of spruce.

The Prince seems highly pleased with the display made this morning in the streets, and stayed for some time where a great platform had been erected, on which were 300 school children, endeavoring to sing "God save the Queen" in unison, but only succeeding in showing the strength of young Nova Scotia's lungs, for half a dozen sets of children kept half a dozen different times, and pitched their voices in half a dozen different keys. The sense of sight was, however, gratified, if that of hearing was not, for the children, especially the girls, were prettily and cleanly dressed. He was constantly conversing with the Duke of NEWCASTLE and with Earl MULGRAVE, and was especially animated when he passed the first of the arches. He must, doubtless, have been pleased, too, when the procession defiled before him at Government House, for, although it was of a kind common enough on this Continent, it must have been novel to European eyes. I have omitted to say that the streets were lined throughout by the soldiery, the volunteers, and the Masonic body, so that a capital vista was preserved for his Royal Highness. The procession following the Prince consisted, first, of the Union, Engine, and Axe Fire Companies, their engines and hose reels prettily dressed with flowers, their members in uniform—black trousers, red shirts, oilskin caps—and carrying axes, or some other part of a fireman's complete equipment. On the engines and hose-reels rode little children, dressed as mythological characters. After the firemen walked the North British and Highland Societies, some of their members in kilts and blue velvet coats; others merely with Scotch tartan plaids thrown over their shoulders. Then followed the Charitable Irish Society, with banners and emblems; the St. George's Society, also with a standard and with ribbands adorning their breasts; the Carpenter's Charitable Society; the African Society, composed of individuals, all colored, but of very varying degrees of duskiness; a body of Indians, more or less red as to skin, but all adorned with red cloth or beads of some description, and some wearing medals given them in the time of GEORGE IV.; the Sons of Temperance, apparently a very numerous band; and a body of colored Free Masons, who, however, stopped at the Masonic Hall, and went into lodge with their white brethren, instead of passing before the Prince. The Nova Scotia Volunteer Militiamen, too, were quite a feature in the scene, for their uniform is at the same time novel and effective for the purposes for which it is intended.

Although it had been quite fine while the procession was passing, it was no sooner concluded than it began to rain, and continued to do so all the rest of the afternoon. The Prince, nevertheless, after receiving, at the Government House, an address from the Executive Committee of Arrangements, and replying thereto, rode out on horseback, attended by Lord MULGRAVE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, &c.—the whole of them in plain clothes. In the evening, towards nightfall, the rain began to descend more and more plentifully, and by 9 o'clock it was falling in perfect torrents, making sewers of the streets. The illumination which was to have taken place, and for which great preparations had been made by the inhabitants, lost much of its splendor in consequence, and was, indeed, a *coup manqué*—more's the pity. Only half the people lit up their houses, while the banks and public buildings and the men-of-war in harbor did not light up at all. There were, however, loyal subjects whose ardor the heavy rain even could not quench, and some streets consequently presented a most unusual appearance. When immediately in front of an illuminated arch or window, it was easy to read the inscription on the transparencies and to see of how many Japanese lanterns or little colored glass lamps the luminous display might consist. But at a little distance, owing to the fog and rain, naught but an indistinct glimmer could be perceived, almost like the blush of dawn or the sheen in the skies of a distant conflagration. Whether it was to see this peculiar atmospheric effect, or to investigate, as much as practicable, the various mottoes and devices which were made conspicuous, the streets were certainly thronged; you could not walk ten yards without having somebody's umbrella thrust into your face, or ride without being in imminent danger, every few seconds, of running over those who were gas-gazing in the middle of the roadway. So, after a brief excursion through the city, I turned homewards.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

The Prince's standard was hoisted on the flagstaff on the common here, at 11 o'clock this morning, and a royal salute of 21 guns fired by the battery of artillery on the field, announced that His Royal Highness was coming on the ground. Previously to this all the regular and irregular troops that could be found had been drawn up in a great square, inclosing some forty acres of level ground, lying at the foot of the Citadel—the centre of the system of fortifications which gives Halifax at least the local reputation of being the third strongest fortress of the British Empire, Gibraltar and Quebec being assigned the first and second rank. There were fourteen brilliantly uniformed officers accompanying His Royal Highness, chief among whom were the inevitable Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord MULGRAVE, Gen. TROLLOPE and Maj.-Gen. BRUCE. Earl ST. GERMAINS was in plain clothes, in a carriage close at hand. As the Prince and his attendants took up their position near the flag staff, the crowd which swarmed around cheered lustily; the ladies, of whom there were many in carriages, waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen took off their hats, while the band played "God save the Queen." Then the review commenced. The band, numbering some 80 pieces, advanced into the centre of the square, and the Prince and staff rode round the whole, examining the bearing of the men, especially the volunteers. The Prince was mounted on a fine jet black horse, the housings of his saddle heavy with gold lace and regal ornaments. The Duke of NEWCASTLE and Gen. BRUCE also had very fine steeds, the choicest to be found in Nova Scotia, with elegantly ornamented trappings. When they had performed their circuit, the troops began to pass before them, the band playing various marches. First came the regular Artillery; then the Royal Engineers, and the Sixty-second and part of the Sixty-third Regiment of the Line. Next came the volunteer battalion—artillery, engineers and all—and these attracted my notice more than all the rest. Their gray uniforms were very neat, and looked soldierly. At a few hundred yards away the men became almost invisible, and it was evident how serviceable such costume is likely to be. There were some seven or eight companies of the militia; and last of all came the negro company, officered, it seemed, by whites. His Royal Highness gazed after them with not a little curiosity. The troops, numbering some 3,000 in all, marched past three times, each time in different order. Then they advanced in columns of battalions, gave a royal salute, and the regulars immediately left the field. The volunteers were then reviewed and went through several evolutions, cheered lustily, hoisting their caps on their bayonets, and as their artillery was saluting his Royal Highness left the field.

[illegible] the Prince rode out in plain clothes, attended by the whole of the party with him, and witnessed the sports on the Common. An Indian war dance was the first on the programme. A dozen or so reddish white ruffians, led by a quack medicine doctor, who, though perfectly white, has been adopted into the Micmac tribe, got together and danced a sort of jig, hurrahing every now and then feebly. Then there was an exhibition of archery by the Indians; also, a round or so of "putting the stone" by Caledonians, and some other sports, more or less entertaining, many of which the Prince looked at with evident pleasure.

The illumination this evening was perfectly splendid. I strolled through the streets just after sunset, and gained the summit of the citadel just in time to see the town beneath, before the last glimmer of twilight faded. I could also see the harbor, like a great river, beyond, and the opposite shore sloping upwards from the other side of that magnificent sheet of water. The night then became perfectly dark—no moon or stars being visible—and it was quite calm, artificial light was favored by the elements surprisingly. The great Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on the other side of the harbor, was the first building to be lighted up, and soon every window in it was brilliant with gas. Then the public buildings in the city are illuminated, and the lamps on the highest of them became visible from the eminence where I was standing. Next, bonfires on the hills around began to appear—the blaze from one giving the signal for kindling the others, miles away. Then, a blue light from the navy-yard being the signal, a bouquet of rockets from the Nile rose high into the air, and, in a second, as if by magic, at every port-hole of every man-o'-war, and at the end of every yard, bright "long lights" were lit, making the forms of the vessels distinctly visible, causing the bonfires to show quite red by comparison with their brilliant white, and the water to appear a black sea, sparkling with the scintillations from the fireworks. This dazzling and beautiful scene lasted perhaps five minutes, when more rockets rushed up from every ship, and all was dark again. Descending from the citadel, I again passed through the city, this time bright with transparencies, lanterns, candles, lamps and gas-jets.

Hardly had I sated my eyes with the illumination, when I found it was time to go to the ball, where the Prince was, and the *élite* of Halifax society. It was given at the Province Building, an edifice usually occupied by the two branches of the Legislature and the officials of the Government, which was beautifully fitted up—the taste, industry and capital of Halifax having been employed for a week on its adornment. Even outside there were numerous devices in green, while round the *façade* ran these mottoes in letters of gold, "VICTORIA R., Great and Good," and "Prince of WALES—A Welcome to the Colonies." Inside, the spacious lobbies and staircases were festooned with flags, and their cornices were "picked out" by numberless jets of gas. On entering, the word "Welcome," illuminated, first met the eye, and, encouraged by it, those who had the indispensable ten dollar tickets found their way upstairs, past stars of bayonets and wheels of sword-blades, glittering in the gaslight, to the drawing-room and the refreshment room, into which the assembly and Council Chambers had been metamorphosed. These two were tastefully adorned. In the former hung large portraits of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of GEORGE III. and his Queen, of King WILLIAM IV., of the late Chief Justices HALIBURTON and BLOWERS—all the property of the Legislative Council. Between and around these were groups of small flags, prettily festooned, and a few wreaths and garlands of evergreens and artificial flowers.

The Prince opened the ball by a quadrille, which he danced with Lady MULGRAVE; while he went through the next dance, a waltz, with a niece of the Premier, Hon. Mr. YOUNG. After this he chose his partners without any special reference to their station. He danced in nine dances before, and I don't know how many after, supper, evidently enjoying the amusement much. His deportment is very good, and he waltzes, especially, with much grace. He converses fluently while dancing, and so freely as sometimes almost to interrupt the order of the dance.

At 1 o'clock the company took their ladies to supper. The Prince, of course, went at the head of the procession, with Lady MULGRAVE. He was followed by the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germains, Lord Mulgrave, Gen. Trollope, Maj. Gen. Bruce, Admiral Milne, and the American Consul, Mr. Pillsbury. A gorgeous train of uniformed officers of the army and navy, and of civilians in full dress, each gentleman with a handsomely dressed lady, swept out after, and the supper-room was soon filled. The Prince had a table almost to himself, for there were only three gentlemen who of right took their station there—I mean the Duke, Lord MULGRAVE and Gen. BRUCE. Even Earl ST. GERMAINS, in his uniform as Lord Steward of the Household, his breast all covered with thick gold lace, had to stand, and see that the table was properly served—a sinecure office, of course. Several officers of the army and navy, were, however, specially invited to his table by His Royal Highness. There were no seats—all the company, including the Prince, standing at the tables. After partaking to some extent of the good things, of which, as the Government provided them, you may be sure there was no lack, the Grand Steward, I think it was, called order and gave "Her Majesty the Queen," without preface or comment. The company cheered, and the band performed a strain of the national anthem. In a few minutes, "His Royal Highness the Prince consort" was similarly proposed and received. Then "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" was toasted, and of course the cheering was enthusiastic; but it did not appear to be etiquette to reply, for the Prince, almost immediately after, led the Countess, his companion, away, and the official personages followed.

The ball passed off admirably. It was, in fact, a great success.

The Mayor of Halifax gave a dinner yesterday to a number of civic and other colonial dignitaries, but as his worship forgot to send invitations to the Press—almost the only instance in which there has been the slightest lack of courtesy to the members of the "fourth state"—I do not intend to say more about it than that Mayor RODIER, of Montreal, was on his right—Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, on his left—Hon. Messrs. YOUNG, HOWE, and other members of the Colonial Government, and Messrs. JOHNSON, TUPPER, and other members of the Opposition, occupied places of honor—that members of the New-Brunswick Legislature were similarly treated—and that there was a great deal of poor champagne and poorer speaking, but that the utmost jollity prevailed.

The Prince conversed with many of those present, and, at parting, shook hands with the ladies and a few of the gentlemen—all of whom had, of course, been previously presented. Mayor LINCOLN then invited the Prince to visit Boston, and, if need be, to bring his fleet into Boston harbor and embark there for Europe. The Duke of NEWCASTLE afterwards told the Mayor that no programme could as yet be settled for the visit to the United States, since it was not known how long the Prince would remain in Canada, that the Queen desired him to return so as to recommence his studies in the month of October, and that time must therefore govern his movements. It was added that authority had been given to Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador, to receive invitations for His Royal Highness, and that, on meeting him at Quebec, it would be settled where the Prince would go. As to the embarkation for Europe, nothing was as yet fixed, but it was likely it would be at New-York, although Portland had been spoken of.

The Prince of Wales, so the officers of the *Hero* tell me, experienced little sea sickness after leaving Plymouth in the *Hero*. The officers' mess room having been vacated, that apartments for His Royal Highness might be fitted up, there is plenty of room made for him and his suite. The dining-room is immediately under the poop, and his bedroom is at the stern. The dining-room contains very simple furniture, but what there is, is elegant in the extreme. On the sideboard are two beautiful little marble busts, one of the Queen, the other of Prince ALBERT. Above these is a print of Prince ALFRED, in midshipman's uniform, and all around the room are portraits of celebrated naval officers—KEPPEL, BROOKE of Sarawak, &c. The sides of the bedroom are covered with a neat chintz. The rooms of His Grace of Newcastle and of Lord ST. GERMAINS are similar in their simplicity.

The passage from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia was a little longer than was expected. Nevertheless the fleet found time to put in to Sydney and Cape Breton, where the Prince landed amid much enthusiasm, and reviewed the volunteer militia. H.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Departure from Halifax—at Windsor—Arrival at St. John, etc.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

A successful attempt at early rising gives me an opportunity of writing by the steamer which leaves this port for Boston at 8 A. M. to-day. The delightful weather of the past fortnight has at length given place to a dense fog, in which the metropolis of New-Brunswick is now completely buried, and departure from this region is thereby rendered less disagreeable.

On Thursday morning last the Prince and his *suite* left Halifax amid the same acclamation of popular enthusiasm that greeted his arrival, and proceeded by special train to Windsor. From this moment there commenced a laxity of the exclusiveness heretofore so rigidly maintained, for royalty and its attendant luminaries deigned to ride in the same car with such plebeians as newspaper correspondents, and subsequently to eat from the same breakfast tables with them in the hotel at Windsor. The country traversed by the Nova Scotia Railway is dull, uninteresting, and monotonous—oppressive in its continuous aspect of primeval solitude—wild at times in its rough, ragged, and desolate wastes—and presenting now and then exhibitions in which rocks and trees are so mingled and confused as to appear contending for a mastery of the place. Upon leaving Halifax the road winds gracefully along the heavily curved banks of Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water, and then, with transition most sudden and unexpected, runs along ledges, to gaze down from which affords no delight, and over roughly constructed bridges beneath which awful gorges seem to anxiously await the first fearful accident. Once in a while the cars break up at a station, where white paint has been at some period or other—but, as a general thing, the houses are of the most wretched description, and for most of the distance rude huts, composed principally of roof in each instance, give the only sign that civilization here enjoys. But the Prince having seen this country, he will, perhaps, do something for its improvement when he dons the Kingly robes!

Nothing of particular interest marked the festivities at Windsor. His Royal Highness was received and addressed, of course, and then sent on to Hansport, a few miles below on the coast, where the steam sloop-of-war *Styx* was awaiting his arrival. We common folks commenced our voyage from Windsor in the steamer *Emperor*, and being under the excellent care of Capt. CHISHOLM, (a nephew of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, and, like many other sailors that I know, one of nature's true noblemen,) had no occasion to envy the Prince as possessing superior accommodations. A short distance below Hansport we were joined by the *Styx*, and had the representative of the R. N. as a constant companion to this port. The Prince frequently showed himself upon the quarter deck in response to our complimentary salutations, and the change of dress that he had made furnished another item to the insatiable reporters. No gorgeous scarlet coat, glossy and richly plumed cocked hat, and resplendent "Orders," decked his slight figure now, no nobby civilian's costume set off those well-shaped but as yet undeveloped limbs—nothing but a vulgar tweed suit, with a common straw hat, wore he. All efforts to count the number of strands in the straw and to ascertain the cut of his trowsers failed! It is safe to presume, however, that the latter were peg-tops. It was a magnificent day in the Bay of Fundy, that Thursday, and many fine scenic views were obtained. We saw the Acadia which LONGFELLOW has immortalized, but the only "Evangeline" that came on board at Parsborough (the Acadian landing) was an oddly built and roughly finished damsel of some sixty winters whom it were impossible to imagine as the heroine of the great poem.

On Thursday night the *Styx* came to anchor in St. John harbor, and yesterday morning he landed. In New-Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, the great event had been awaited with eager anticipations of pleasure, and as a matter of consequence the naturally beautiful but much abused St. John wore a lively aspect when the bright, warm and unclouded sun of Friday rose above it. At an early hour the streets were thronged with men, women and children—with the rough, ignorant and unmannerly fully represented as usual on such occasions; the note of busy preparation everywhere sounded, the Committees rushed about with furious intent on something or somebody, windows along the route chosen for the procession were promptly filled with the beauty and their opposites of the Province, bands with firemen and bands without firemen marched and remarched to the music of G. S. the Q., R. B., and R. W. and B., while the military companies, fire brigade, and charitable societies with nervous excitement undertook to form guard lines, (similar in idea though not similar in practical working to those described at Halifax,) along Prince William-street. At 10 o'clock, the hour assigned for the landing, I was at my place on the wharf. Said "place" was no "pent up Utica," for those entering the high-walled inclosure were permitted to wander whithersoever they desired. No lettered boxes said go here and go there, no small-rope encircled places were assigned for the corporations, &c., and the only seats from which a view of the ceremonies could be obtained were those flanking the inclosure on either side, and which were the profitable creations and creatures of private speculation. At the foot of the wharf the carpenters were still hard at work in erecting a treacherous ascent by which his Royal Highness was to reach New-Brunswick soil, and ludicrous enough was this spectacle. A gentleman in naval uniform, with hammer in one hand, and mouthful of tacks, was rushing about under the impulse of hot excitement, and directing, so far as the state of his mind would permit him, the operations of the nail-drivers, as thin slab after thin slab was fixed to the plane of steep incline that united a float below to a wharf above. Two strips of carpeting were rolled over the "arrangement," and then the danger of the place was increased by deception—tacks to secure the carpet being driven at wrong places, and in a manner to conceal the angles of the "steps" upon which royal feet were soon to be tremblingly placed. The work goes on, and in a few minutes will undoubtedly be completed, but royalty can no longer wait. The sailors of the *Styx* have already manned the yards, and the guns of the vessel give the salute of twenty-one as the barge containing the Prince approaches the shore. But a few more nails! only a few more! And the result is that the carpenters have only time to escape, dropping behind them as they proceed half their utensils, as the distinguished young gentleman jumps with youthful sprightliness and vigor upon the float below. The Lieutenant Governor-General, Hon. Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, welcomes him, and hand in hand, with NEWCASTLE, BRUCE, ST. GERMAINS and Col. TEESDALE close behind, they scale the wharf without injury to life or limb. The dislocation of a few tacks will suggest repair before this affair is again used, but beyond that no accident is reported. How fortunate!

I do not doubt for one moment the loyalty of the New Brunswickers—neither am I inclined to think that the people here entertain less exalted views of ALBERT EDWARD than those of Nova Scotia. But certainly no such enthusiasm as made the landing at Halifax so exciting exhibited itself here. At the wharf there were a few straggling cheers lazily following one another, and the demonstrations along the route from the landing to the Chipman Place (where the Prince quarters) were of the weakest possible description. The ladies would sometimes wave their handkerchiefs, and at odd moments some bold fellow would startle a big crowd around him by affecting that singularity which the utterance of a few hurrahs constituted. His Highness was received upon passing the gate of the Chipman Place by twenty-five hundred juvenile voices attuned to "God save the Queen," the little ones being ranged along either side of the driveway, and strewing the path with flowers as the Prince proceeded. A reception at the Court-house was subsequently held, and the other movements of the day consisted of a visit to Carlton with an inspection of the suspension bridge, a dinner and a review of the military. To-day he goes to Fredericton, where he will remain until Tuesday next, a grand ball being given there in his honor on Monday night, and he will return to St. John on Tuesday. At the second visit no stop will be made, but the *Styx* will at once convey him to Windsor, whence he will proceed by cars and stages across to Pictou, where his fleet will be in waiting to convey him to Prince Edward's Island.

The public displays at this point yesterday closed with fireworks on both King's and Queen's squares, and a general illumination of the city—St. John, in this feature, far exceeding Halifax. It should be well understood by all, however, that, in the comparisons instituted relative to the two places here and in another paragraph named, liberal allowance is to be made for the superior facilities which Halifax, as a great military and naval station, possessed. The fire brigade of St. John appeared finely. The frequency of disastrous conflagrations has created a department not only efficient, but largely composed of some of the best blood of the town. The decorations here were good, although by no means extensive, and were alone disgraced by an execrably ugly arch at the head of the wharf—the deformities of which are too numerous for rehearsal. In the vicinity of King's-square there were two banners with these (by some deemed rather significant) words: "Long Live the Queen"—"God Save the Prince." The sentiment everywhere seems to be that the young man is respected merely as the representative of his maternal parent, and upon a banner stuck from the upper window of an elegant private residence on Prince William-street I notice the command, "Honor Him for His Mother."

The next great point will, of course, be Quebec, and all stoppages at intermediate points will be of but very little interest to the public. Uncertainty, too, is the presiding genius of mail arrangements at Prince Edward's Island—the remark is applicable to all these regions which have so long awaited the introduction of a little Yankee enterprise and energy; and, hoping soon again, dear *Post*, to enjoy the comfortable and attractive quarters you give all correspondents, I remain, like the Union, now and forever.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

Movement on the part of British Residents.

A meeting of British residents in New-York, to the number of 100 or more, was held at the Astor House last evening in response to a call from E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, to adopt measures for extending an appropriate welcome to the Prince of Wales on his arrival in this City.

On motion of EDWARD WALKER, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD was elected Chairman of the meeting.

On taking the chair, Mr. ARCHIBALD tendered his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his regret, notwithstanding the large audience he saw before him, that many British residents who would be happy to unite in the objects of this meeting were absent from the City and unable to attend. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of showing some marks of respect, on the part of British residents in this City, to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on his approaching visit to this City. There had been some exceptions taken to such a movement in certain quarters, but they were founded upon a paragraph that appeared in some of the morning papers of Saturday last, to the effect that arrangements were being made with the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel to give a grand ball to the Prince of Wales at that hotel—an announcement entirely unauthorized. The Prince of Wales would visit this country first on the invitation of the President of the United States, and his visit to this City would be on the invitation of the Mayor of New-York. He was sure that, under whatever name or title he might travel, he would receive a most cordial and hearty welcome and reception from the people of this great City. [Applause.] It was not the design of those who united in the call for this meeting to adopt any measures to supersede, or in any manner to interfere with the reception which the people of this City might see fit to extend to the Prince of Wales. Living so long in this City, they had come to regard themselves as New-Yorkers, and there was not one of them who did not feel as proud of the extent, magnificence and commercial prominence of New-York as any native born citizen. [Applause.] But as natives of British soil, they stood in a peculiar relation to this illustrious personage who was about to visit us, and it was the opinion of those who called this meeting, as he had no doubt it was the opinion of all present, that the British residents of New-York would be wanting in a plain and palpable duty if they permitted the son of the Queen and heir to the Throne of England, to come and go without some expression of these sentiments which they all entertained, and which such an event would be expected to call forth. [Applause.] Whatever form the demonstrations of respect might take, they ought to be in harmony with any plan that might be adopted by the authorities and citizens of New-York. There was accordingly no desire on their part to arrogate to themselves any privilege with measures that might be contemplated among the citizens generally. The Prince visits this country for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the American people, and with American institutions, and all opportunities should be given him to acquire this knowledge.

He had been instructed that his Royal Highness would probably not reach this City before the 1st of October, or perhaps later, and all that would be requisite at this meeting would be to appoint a Committee to take preliminary steps to carry out the objects of the meeting and report at a future day. And he would repeat that whatever demonstration might be resolved upon should be made to accord with what should be ascertained to be the views of the Mayor, and of the citizens of New-York generally. [Applause.] The visit of a Prince of Wales to this country was a new and significant event in history, and was a worthy tribute of homage to the greatness and advancement of this magnificent country. But it was quite sufficient to insure him a cordial welcome from the people of the United States, that he came here as the son of the Queen of England, the universally beloved and respected VICTORIA. [Great Applause.] In conclusion, he would merely add that he had received an intimation since he entered the room, that among other marks of respect, the Chamber of Commerce of this City intended to give a ball in honor of the Prince. [Applause.]

On motion of T. BLACKBURN, Esq., Mr. PHILIP PRITCHARD was then chosen Secretary of the meeting.

Dr. BEALES, President of the St. George's Society, then submitted the following resolutions, which he premised by a few remarks, in which he agreed with Mr. ARCHIBALD, that there was no intention on the part of the British residents of New-York to interfere in any manner with the reception that might be extended to the Prince of Wales by the citizens of New-York:

Whereas, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is about to visit this City, and the British residents thereof being desirous to testify their respect and welcome by some fitting demonstration,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to take the preliminary measures to carry out this object, the Committee to report their proceedings at a future meeting to be called by the Chairman for that purpose—said Committee to consist of fifteen, with power to add to their numbers.

Mr. EDWARD WALKER hoped that the Committee to be appointed by the Chair would be represented by an equal number of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen. It took all four of these nations to make up Great Britain; neither was of much consequence without the other, but, when united, they presented a phalanx which no power could dislodge. [Laughter and applause.] In reference to the welcome which the British subjects proposed to extend to the Prince, he said that he trusted, notwithstanding the snarling of the *Herald* to the contrary, that they had the privilege of saying, "How d'y do," to His Highness on their own account, and independent of any reception that might be given him by the people of the City. [Great applause.] One thing was certain, they would not bring in a bill of $100,000 against the City for entertaining him. [Laughter and applause.] Whatever entertainment they invited him to, they would pay for out of their own pockets, and money matters would not be heard of in connection with it. They only desired a small *tête-à-tête* with the Prince, and this he had no doubt the generous public of New-York would grant them without grumbling. [Applause.]

Mr. J. DE CORDOVA suggested that the British West India Islands should also be represented on the Committee.

The resolution was then put to vote, and unanimously adopted.

After some desultory remarks from other gentlemen present, the Chair stated that he found it no easy matter to select names for the Committee, so as to give an equal representation to the different nationalities, but he had done the best he could; and begged leave to submit the following list, which, according to the terms of the resolution, could be hereafter increased, as might be deemed expedient:

Dr. Beales	English	Wm. Watson	Irish.
Richard Irvin	Scotch.	Geo. [illegible]	English
Adam Norrie	Scotch.	Wm. P. Wright	English
Wm. [illegible]	Welsh.	J. [illegible]	W. India
Richard Bell	Irish.	Philip Pritchard	English
J. R. Griffith	Welsh.	John Robertson	Scotch.
E. Cunard	English	W. C. Barrett	Irish.
Joseph Stewart	Irish.		

The list was unanimously adopted, and on motion the Chairman was added to the number.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the President of the United States.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

Advices from California, Mexico, Japan, and China.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Aug. 6.

California advices to July 25, Japan June 26, and China to May 26, are received by the Pony Express, which arrived at 12 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25—3 P. M.

Arrived since the departure of the last Express—24th—bark *B. T. Shaw*, from Rio Janeiro; bark *Onward*, from Japan; 25th, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama.

Sailed 24th, ship *David Crockett*, from Callao.

Business remains much depressed and the market barren of interest. Small lots only at firmer quotations are moving. Candles firm at 19c. Coal, anthracite, $13 50; Cumberland, in casks, $19 25. Coffee, Rio, 14c.@14½c; Costa Rica, 17½c.; Java, 20c. Drills are selling at 10½c. Provisions are very quiet; there have been no transactions in Pork or Bacon. June Isthmus Butter 28c. Lard dull and heavy; sales 700 cases G. and W about 10c. New-Orleans Sugar firm; crushed, 11½c @11¾. Rice heavy and showing weakness. Spirits and Wines inactive and unchanged.

Thus far ten Democratic newspapers of the State have come out for DOUGLAS, and six for BRECKINRIDGE. More have declined to take sides for the present, and fifteen in remote counties are still to be heard from. The leading Democratic politicians nearly all decline to take sides, evidently awaiting the course of events in the Atlantic States.

The telegraph posts are nearly all up as far as Los Angelos on the Butterfield route, and the wires are to be stretched within two weeks; distance 780 miles from San Francisco.

The Overland Mail with St. Louis dates to the 2d of July arrived yesterday, bringing 15,000 letters, the largest mail ever received overland.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 12th, arrived at San Francisco on the 23d.

Fire was yesterday raging among the grain fields of San Mateo County, sweeping grain, fences, buildings and every combustible thing in its path. Several fine farm-houses were burned, and the damage is very considerable.

Between twenty and thirty tons of silver ore from Washoe is now on the way to San Francisco. The shipments are regular, at an average rate of more than 100 tons per month.

The first dividend to stockholders in the Ohir Company is expected on the 1st of August.

New silver mines have been discovered in the eastern borders of Tulare Co., towards the Owens Lake region. Specimens brought to San Francisco have assayed as high as $2,000 per ton. A good deal of interest is manifested in the mineral developments of that portion of the State.

The Spanish brig *Natoria*, sixty days from Amoy, with Coolies for the Chincha Islands, arrived off San Francisco on the 23d, and anchored at Drake's Bay. The captain came to the city, obtained provisions and medicines, and transported them to his vessel on the 24th. This strange conduct attracted attention, and a revenue cutter was finally dispatched to arrest the vessel and bring her into her port, on the ground that she had not entered at the Custom-house and was a slaver.

The United States side-wheel second-class steamer *Saranac*, Capt. PITCHER, sailed from Panama on the 5th of July for this port, and arrived here in ten days from Acapulco this morning about 6 o'clock. All well.

MEXICO.

The *John L. Stephens* brings the latest news as to the state of things on the western coast of Mexico.

Continued serious disturbances are reported among the Taquin Indians of Sonora, endangering the safety of the town of Gusguias. The Governor was at Hemiasilli collecting a force with the view to drive the Indians back into the interior.

The recent difficulties between the authorities of Mazatlan and the American Consul regarding the seizure of three American vessels, had been satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. TURNBULL, an American, who was superintending the construction of the canal from the Bay of Mazatlan to a lake near Tepic, was attacked on the 2d of July by his workmen, and was nearly killed. His companion, a German, was killed.

Between Acapulco and the City of Mexico there is still no communication.

JAPAN.

The *Onward* brings Japanese dates to the 26th of June.

A lucrative trade had sprung up between Japan and the Allied French and British forces in China. All the principal supplies of the Allies were shipped from Japan, including 4,000 horses. The Japanese were sending native flour at $2 50 per barrel and potatoes at one-half cent per pound.

In consequence of the tea trade from Shanghae being suspended on account of the rebellions of the interior, the Japanese are doing a handsome business in furnishing cargoes of the same article, and tea at Kanagarva had advanced. Within a month four ships had cleared from Kanagarva for England with cargoes of teas, raw silks and other Japanese produce. The quantity of tea and raw silks available for export was astonishing.

The City of Kanagawa had tripled its size and population within a year on account of the foreign trade which has sprung up under the recent treaties.

Concerning the disposition to trade with the outside world, it is stated that the merchants, trading people, officials, and the high classes generally are more and more in favor of encouraging foreign intercourse; that they are daily growing more social, obliging and accessable, but that the mass of the people are more prejudiced than ever. They are complaining bitterly that foreign trade has caused the price of many articles of food to advance greatly to the distress of other classes, who are thereby restricted in their diet to the most common articles. Rice and Wheat are not allowed to be exported; consequently there has been no advance in these articles. Wheat, after being manufactured into Flour, the restriction is removed.

Another troublesome currency question had commenced. Mexican half dollars were refused in the purchase of goods, although the dollar pieces were as good as ever.

About two weeks before the *Onward* sailed, a town of 8,000 or 10,000 people, some 200 miles distant from Kanagawa, was entirely swallowed by an earthquake. This information reached Kanagawa through the missionaries, of whom there are quite a number, and was considered reliable. Several earthquakes and shocks were felt at Kanagawa during May and June.

CHINA.

The news from Shanghai is to the 26th of May.

The trade of that city was almost suspended, and all the native merchants had fled with their treasure to Souchong, for fear the rebels would soon attack the former place.

The Chinese up the Peiho were reported to be making great preparations to defend themselves against the anticipated invasion of the allied forces.

The Chinese rebels had recently been very successful. They had taken the large city of Loochow, and were holding possession. This gave them the control of the country in that direction within a hundred miles of Shanghai. They were reported to be advancing toward Shanghai.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* had arrived at Woosung.

The American clipper ship *Game Cock* had sailed from Shanghai for Japan, for a cargo of horses for the army.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Hartford*, Com. STRIBLING, arrived at Shanghai on the 23d May, with United States Minister WARD on board.

ANOTHER ADDRESS.—R. M. JOHNSON and J. B. BECK, have issued an address to the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District in Kentucky, exhorting them to come up to the support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

NORTHERN GERMANY.

Arrival at Hamburg—The Steam Line to New-York—Architectural Traits of Hamburgh—Hotel Life—A German Stove—Rats Forever—The Streets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMBURG, Sunday, July 8, 1860.

The various and arduous pursuits of pleasure and health, with which the present century relaxes its business of money-making, induce or compel so many people to visit Europe in "the season of the year," that it has become a matter of interest to watch the increasing current and note the points to which it washes so considerable a proportion of our floating population. Any point it may be inferred is acceptable to the ordinary traveler after a couple of weeks' experience of salt water; it is only before starting that he has preferences in these matters. Liverpool for many reasons is still the most frequented place of debarkation; next in order comes Havre, increasingly popular with Paris-loving Americans; then Hamburg—a recently established port for this sort of trade, but very well situated for those who seek the health-giving waters of Northern and Southern Germany. Of the lines which run to the two first ports it is unnecessary to speak, but so little is known concerning the last of the trio, and of the place whence it starts, that a lazy Summer letter concerning both may not be uninteresting.

If the reader should happen to have gout, rheumatism, paralysis, liver disease, or any other moiety of the extremely liberal allowance of standard complaints with which civilization is mortified, he is very apt to experience European yearnings, and to desire above all things to proceed to the place of promised relief in the straightest possible way. From a tolerable experience of the cheerful disposition of such persons, the writer is justified he thinks, in saying that a man with two legs like bolsters does not as a rule care about traveling out of his way, for the sake of the picturesque. To this noble army of martyrs the Hamburg line offers peculiar inducements. It carries him to a convenient centre for visiting all the most celebrated watering-places; saves him a vast amount of annoyance from strange Custom-house and police officials, and, in a word, keeps his poor old toes out of the way of heavy British shoe-leather and other Foreign harm. There are direct and comfortable railroads from Hamburg to all the spas he is likely to visit,—or as near to them as a German railroad, with its constitutional aversion to engineering obstacles, can be expected to go.

The disaster to the *Austria* undoubtedly had a very injurious effect on the fortunes of the Hamburg line, but despite that unhappy event it still maintains a fleet of five vessels. The service does not appear to be rendered with the efficiency that its importance demands. In a postal point of view it may be questioned if either New-York or Hamburg has derived any benefit from its establishment. Resistance, rather than speed, is the characteristic of the boats, and in consequence letters to either city sent *via* France or England, generally reach their destination earlier than by this direct route. The vessels—safe and substantial in themselves—appear to be over-worked and badly handled, the machinery breaking down in small ways that indicate a want of mechanical supervision, and from causes which might and should be discovered and remedied in port. Unless the managers of the line guard against the frequent recurrence of these things, they will earn for the Company a notoriety as odious as that which is now enjoyed by themselves for their management of it. Both in Hamburg and in New-York there is a kindly disposition to help it along, and there is reason to believe that in material prosperity it is not worse off than many of its Atlantic competitors. Citizens of Teutonic origin give it an undoubted preference, and there is no doubt that, properly conducted, a large share of our annually increasing intercourse with the Old World could be turned into this channel. But whilst the boats (in power) and accommodations are alike inadequate, the company can scarcely expect to rise above its present level of an emigrant line. The writer of this communication paid his fare to be conveyed to Hamburg; but after being tossed about at sea with a broken and useless engine for thirteen days, was glad to escape at Queenstown, in Ireland, and proceed by a more certain route to his destination. Those who were of a different way of thinking had the satisfaction of remaining four or five days in the harbor, and afterwards of being ignominiously towed to Southampton, whence, after a further delay, they were subsequently sent to London, and in due course to Hamburg. At least two adventures of a somewhat similar character have occurred during the present Spring and Summer.

When you do get to Hamburg, you are pretty certain to forget your ill-temper, for it is a bright town, and seems mighty grand with its long rows of tall houses, trying to look like stone, and succeeding pretty well, under grave circumstances of stucco. According to Mr. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, every city that would be up to the age and keep pace with its elegancies, should be burnt down at least once in two hundred years. Hamburg is an apt illustration of the force of this incendiary remark. The celebrated fire of 1842 modernized two-thirds of the city of Hamburg by making clean work of 61 streets and 1,749 houses. On the sites of these gabled martyrs have been reared magnificent ranges of streets, laid out with a good eye to metropolitan effect, and not a little architectural dexterity in the use of styles. How long they will retain their present brilliant aspect, is a question which can only be decided by the town purse. Buildings that are stuccoed with extreme elaboration are like ladies who use cosmetics—they require constant care and touching up to look spruce. Both become horribly dilapidated if left to the unrestrained ravages of time. At the present moment, Hamburg keeps her face painted as carefully as a Parisian actress, and looks as brilliant and fashionable, if not quite so dissipated.

Being a free town and the most important seaport on the Continental side of the North Sea, it enjoys many privileges and advantages, but despite these it has contrived, owing to its misfortunes, to run heavily into debt; so much so, indeed, that a British writer exclaims in extreme jubilation, that it hath a national debt not unworthy of Rule Britannia, and sufficient to establish its respectability in the eyes of all polite Powers. If only for its debts, therefore, Hamburg would be interesting—there is something so peculiarly human in owing money. The trade of the place has increased prodigiously during the past ten years, and the Budget for 1860 amounts to ten million marks currency, equal to $2,800,000, a rather liberal and successful squeeze out of a town of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants. Direct taxation, and an impost on all articles entering or leaving the place are the municipal screws by which it is effected. The Custom-house being of a purely domestic character, and addicted to beeves and kine, leaves the traveler very much to himself; the officials scarcely bore themselves to inquire if he has anything contraband in his trunks, and the mildest negative, conveyed in the worst possible German, will satisfy their sense of duty. If the traveler cannot speak the worst possible German, he can readily procure small slips of paper with the desired answer printed on them. They are issued by all the Continental Governments, and cost from one thaler up to one thousand—the value being printed on the face. Several useful sentences can also be found on pieces of silver, and a great deal of epigram and force in certain utterances of gold.

From the place where your dinner pays its duty to the place where you pay your duty to your dinner is a simple and natural transition. A stranger's first impression of German hotel life is not likely to be soon erased, if it was received in Hamburg. He may travel for many, many months without finding superior accommodation. People who run in debt generally know the secret of good living, and to a happy facility in the former respect may be ascribed the positive excellence of all Hamburg inns. Hotel life in Germany presents some peculiarities which may be noted. The bedrooms being used also as sitting-rooms, are necessarily furnished in a double barreled sort of way, and great care is taken to have the bedsteads as curiously and uncomfortably small as possible—perfectly Procrustean in fact. In the day time this unique object is covered up in such a way that a person of an extremely vacuous frame of mind might mistake it for an elegant trifle of parlor furniture. Even the wash-basins and stands are reduced to the necessity of practicing an impudent and unbearable sort of deception in the face of waving towels which proclaim their low uses. Notwithstanding these ingenious contrivances there is very little difficulty in telling where the bedroom ends and the parlor begins. The latter is, as it were, mapped out on the floor by an isolated fragment of carpet on which stands a table, surrounded by several chairs and a sofa, all scrupulously clean and comfortable. It is here, on this sumptuous oasis, that the imaginative boarder fancies himself in another apartment. Not far from its polite influences stands a valuable *escretoire*, and the spittoon—so ample in its proportions that the poorest shot can scarcely fail to hit it—whilst the Tells of the art could take it from the street or round the corner with tolerable certainty. In all German hotels, it may be here remarked, there is always ample provision for writing, and the literary Pecksniffs who dart out of bed in the middle of the night to transfix the nocturnal thought which under solar influences might evaporate, have here every possible opportunity of adding to the intellectual treasures of the world, and disturbing their neighbors.

The unaccustomed foreigner will be impressed with an imposing pile of delicate masonry which always towers up in one corner of his apartment, be it ever so humble. In its character it is so decidedly monumental that his first idea will be, no doubt, that it is a sort of mausoleum or tomb erected by a grateful landlord to the memory of a departed guest. When he has conquered the sublimity of this idea sufficiently to proceed to investigations he will find that the ashes it contains are not those of mortality, but simply of extinct turf and coal fires. The Germans, for a hardy and healthy race, are curiously sensitive to cold and never neglect a reasonable precaution to guard against it. Their stoves are infant towers of Babel, starting from the ground and going up as high as they can get. Being made of a peculiar kind of porcelain their radiating capacities are very great, and monstrous as they are in size, they may be fed with a teaspoon, so little do they consume of fuel. Nothing in the shape of a stove can be positively cheerful, but these contrivances of the Germans being white, and more or less ornamented, are relatively less dismal than their black brethren on the other side of the Alantic. They are free, too, from that intolerable odor of neglected iron which our stoves and even grates give out when wooed by the persuasive breezes of Summer.

If you look out of window, the first thing that attracts your attention is water; if you put your head out of the hotel the first thing that descends upon it is water. This accounts for the swans, of which you have received specimens, and the prevalence of umbrellas. The city is intersected by canals, and rendered refulgent with ornamental basins or reservoirs. As they seem to serve no useful purpose—the drainage being carried off by other means, I suppose they are intended as compliments to the clerk of the weather, who is kind enough to allow it to rain every half hour in this favored spot. The principal promenade is round one of these reservoirs, and at night time, when the lamps are beaming in the streets and from the hotels, and the moon casts her white light on the waters the scene is extremely fantastic and pleasing. In the day time they are principally useful for seeing how hard it rains. Talk about London being a moist place, why it is absolutely arid compared with Hamburg.

There are lots of streets that compare favorably with the best in London, but not one that equals Broadway. The stores in some instances are magnificent, and the poorest little concern somehow contrives to make a brilliant show. I am informed by a married gentleman, who has gone through several severe attacks of shopping in the principal cities of Europe, that Hamburg is rather favorable to the disease, provided you don't want to buy anything. The storekeepers make such magnificent displays in their windows that very frequently there is really nothing behind but a desk, a stove, and a bankrupt. And so, my friend says, your dear wife can see everything from the outside, and under the healthful influence of those pleasing commentaries which the evil spirit of Benedictine economy never fails to evoke on such occasions, but which the subtle affability of a salesman is very apt to suppress, you can grumble and walk on. The monster!

I shall have something more to say about Hamburg in a day or two. I must now borrow an umbrella, and put this letter in the post. C. B. S.

From Arizona.

CAPT. EWELL'S CAMPAIGN—THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUCSON, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

Nothing definite is yet known of Capt. EWELL'S movements against the Apaches of the Chiricahue Mountains. It is believed that he has attacked them and is carrying on a vigorous campaign, as the Indians did not comply with his demand for a return of the stock recently stolen. A train was attacked by them some six days since, at Apache Pass, and, although they had a large force, they were repelled with the loss of one killed and several wounded. The wagon master counted over 70 Indians, and as some were armed with rifles, it is surprising that they were forced to retreat. We learned yesterday that Capt. EWELL was on his way to Fort Buchanan for a further supply of provisions and forage. I have heard of but one attempt by the Indians to commit depredations in this vicinity for several weeks. They have been unusually quiet for some time, and Capt. E.'s campaign may have a tendency to check them.

The mining excitement completely suspended the operations of our Provisional Government, and we are again without the protection of law. I sincerely hope it will only prove temporary, and that the officers will shortly resume their labors, as it is the only form of government we are likely to secure for some time. Our county organization was working well, and to the satisfaction of the citizens generally; but Judges and Sheriff, with many of their constituency, were lured to the mines, and the new Government, while yet in its infancy, was suspended. Should it be suffered to die out, we have the alternative of living as heretofore, in disorder and anarchy, or recognizing the Territorial Government of New-Mexico, which, with its strong Mexican proclivities, affords the semblance of law, with little of its substance. I hope, however, that the Provisional Government will continue, and that ere the term of the District Court, all will be well with us.

The stages from California still continue to arrive, crowded with passengers, and the company, in order to afford further accommodations for travelers, are about putting on larger coaches. But two vacant seats have been at the disposal of parties bound eastward from Tucson, in two months. The new stages will be placed on the line very soon.

PREPARING FOR A START.—ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM GEN. BICKLEY.—The following manifesto is circulating in the Southern States:

HEAD-QUARTERS AMERICAN LEGION, K. G. C.,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 28th, 1860.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.]

Commandants of regiments and companies are hereby instructed to inform their men that the Southwestern Division of the Army of the K. G. C. is ordered to rendezvous on the south bank of the Rio Nueces, in Encinal county, Texas, on the 15th of September, 1860.

Individuals belonging to other divisions, desirous of attaching themselves to the above movement, will have to report themselves, equipped as emigrants (see circular letter of the Commander-in-Chief in the Richmond [Va.] *Whig*, of July 18th), at the time and place above designated.

The said equipments may consist of wagons, horses, mules, oxen, cattle, spades, axes, camp-kettles, and other camp utensils, two blankets each, and at least twenty dollars, in specie, (!) per man. This sum of money will be invested for necessary articles of outfit before crossing the Rio Grande.

Individuals of sober, moral and industrious habits, of Southern birth, or entertaining sentiments favorable to the institutions of the South, may connect themselves with the movement by reporting themselves, equipped as above, at the Rio Nueces encampment.

No one is expected to appear in camp before the 11th of September, but as soon afterwards as possible.

Donations in aid of this movement, in sums of One Dollar and upward (!!!), are elicited from the noble women and men of the South. Such sums may be deposited in any reliable Southern Bank, payable to the order of Col. NAT. J. SCOTT, of Auburn, Ala., who is the Paymaster-General and Financial Chairman of the organization.

Newspapers devoted to Southern interests, and disposed to aid an organization composed of Southern men, are respectfully solicited to publish this.

By order of Gen. GEORGE BICKLEY.
C. BICKLEY, Aid-de-Camp.

THE WAR OF THE DICTIONARIES.

The Reviewer of the "Times" Reviewed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some weeks since an article appeared in the TIMES concerning WEBSTER'S and WORCESTER'S Dictionaries, abounding in valuable suggestions on the general subject of Lexicography, but loose and inaccurate in the statement of facts. Will you allow me space to correct some of these misstatements, and to illustrate more fully some of the suggestions of the article referred to?

The reviewer institutes a comparison between the two dictionaries in respects of Vocabulary, Etymology and Definition. With regard to the first, he states that "the Vocabulary of WORCESTER must outnumber the latest editions of WEBSTER by at least fifteen or twenty thousand words!" Now, the fact is, according to a certified statement of the publishers of the latter, made from actual count and measurement, that Webster contains 7,650 more words than Worcester, and 1,473,820 more ems. So much for the "verbal opulence" of the respective works.

But mere numerical superiority of itself affords no conclusive evidence as to the value of a dictionary, regarded as a catalogue of words. This depends upon judicious selection. There are thousands of words used coloquially, or in newspapers, or belonging to the repertory of slang, whose incorporation in a work claiming to be an *arbiter elegantiarum* of speech would be either needless or positively objectionable. To use the language of a reviewer in the *Atlantic*, "A Dictionary is not a drag-net to bring up for us the broken pots and dead kittens, the sewerage of speech as well as its live fishes" But what else than "the sewerage of speech" are such words as *slubber-de-gullion, jiggumbob, scrimption, fiddle-de-dee, imperiwigged, circumbendibus*, and hundreds of others contained in Worcester, that we forbear to mention, which are not only "low," but indecent. Then what purpose is served—except it be the desire of the publisher for "verbal opulence"—by the introduction of compounds whose meaning is entirely obvious. For example, *out-act, out-babble, out-beg, out-blaze, out-brag, out-brazen, un-tellable, un-triumphable, un-uplifted, un-wormwooded, un-vulgarized, un-ruinable*. The compounds of the single adverb *out* number, in Worcester, 305, and if the principle adopted had been fully carried out, might with equal propriety have been made 3,005. WEBSTER gives 255 derivatives of *out*, so that WORCESTER gives 50 more compounds from a single adverb, and a similar proportion will be found to exist in many other instances.

The reviewer of the TIMES refers to a catalogue of 1,500 new words not in Dr. WEBSTER'S Dictionary. He also gives several of these "new words," which he does not find in either Webster or Worcester. If he had looked in the "Pictorial" Webster he would have found nearly all the words of which he regrets the omission in Worcester, together with some thousands of "new words"—not slang terms—which he does not mention, and which are not in Worcester. Among those which he does instance as not found in either, but which *are* in Webster, his statement to the contrary notwithstanding, are "loot," "razzia," "basque," "editorial," "lieograph," "scientist," "garroter," &c. In another place he remarks that "it would be instructive in this light to note the number of words which have first received dictionary honors at the hands of Dr. WORCESTER." But we submit that it is more instructive still to note how completely, in making up this article, he has neglected even to look into the book on which he sits in judgment. The most charitable supposition is, that he used an old edition of Webster in making the comparison, for if he had taken the trouble to refer to the new edition—published some eight months previous to WORCESTER'S Quarto—he would have found the words "placer," "nugget," "outsider," "comeouter," "telegram," "buncombe," "crinoline," "pretentious," "stingy," "hypnotism," and "revolver," all of which, according to his statement, "first received dictionary honors at the hands of Dr. WORCESTER.

In the selection of scientific terms Dr. WORCESTER has been even more unfortunate than in the words which belong to the general vocabulary. The necessity of introducing into a hand dictionary those terms of the different sciences which have enriched our speech with so many noble and expressive symbols, is generally admitted. But in the selection of these terms even a nicer discrimination is necessary than in the case of words which make up the staple of the language. A mere mechanical selection is of no practical utility—is inadequate for the *savant*, worse than useless for the general reader. In this class of terms in WORCESTER no principle of selection is discoverable. For example, AGASSIZ'S *Nomenclator Zoologicus* lies on our table; running our eye down its columns, and bringing WORCESTER'S Dictionary into comparison with it, we find that he has about one out of every twenty of its terms, taken according to a law of selection about as systematic as a lottery. Thus he has "bacillus," but not "bacis;" "cephalopoda," but not "cephalophora;" didinae," but not "diopatra," or "didelphidae," &c. Now, we do not wish to break a respectful public's head with these *sesquipedalia verba*, but we submit that the excluded are quite as essential and quite as deserving of dictionary honors as the included. We remember to have seen a short time since, a notice of PAGE'S *Handbook of Geology*, in the TIMES, subsequently to the appearance of the review of the dictionaries. If we mistake not, the two articles betray the same handiwork, and so, at a venture, we will quote our critic against himself. In the review of the *Handbook* he says, with admirable point: "Comparing it with PAGE'S *Handbook*, we estimate that WORCESTER inserts in his Quarto about one-third of the vocabulary of that science. And here, again, the principle of selection is utterly incomprehensible. It is presumed that any one geologic formation is of equal scientific value with any other, that fossils do not surpass each other in glory, and that animals possessed of a member or function, of which a less-favored cotemporary is deprived, should not be raised to lexicographic peerage merely on that account. Yet, WORCESTER honors the variety of felspar known as 'albite,' with a place and a definition, while 'altaite' is contemptuously denied existence. He inserts the genus 'ophidia,' which are all tail, and cruelly snubs the 'anoura,' which are tailless. He gives us 'baculite, (a conical shell of the chalk epoch,) but ignores 'bactrite,' (a *sub*-conical shell of the Devonian epoch.)"

Now, what is true of these sciences is true of all others, and in looking into various special vocabularies—technological, mathematical, legal, &c.—we notice everywhere this enormous inadequacy, thousands of valuable words being omitted, and other thousands which should have no place in a hand dictionary being included, with positively no principle of selection above what a child, or a person ignorant of these sciences, would be supposed to exercise.

Equally unsatisfactory is the vocabulary of obsolete words. The London Philological Society has recently published, as the foundation of its proposed English Dictionary, "A Glossorial Index to the Printed Literature of the Thirteenth Century." This inventory includes about 7,000 words—the entire literary stock in trade of that epoch. In bringing WORCESTER into comparison with this list, we find that he has only about every other word. With regard to this, it is a matter of some doubt, it must be confessed, to what extent obsolete words should be included in a hand-dictionary; and Dr. WORCESTER or his collaborators seem to have hit upon a middle course, and have included enough to be an incumbrance to one who wants next to none of this class of words, and a continual offence to those who desire the whole. Indeed, throughout the entire work there seems a lack of *system*, a lack of a comprehensive mind to give unity and consistency. It seems rather to have been the work of independent collaborators, each contributing to the odd mosaic his bit of cement or of glass or marble—or gems, it may be—which we more than half suspect to have been the case. So much for Vocabulary.

As to Etymology, our critic is so discerning in his statement of principles, it is unfortunate he did not make a full application of them. He says, "respecting comparative roots, there is certainly a plain rule, that they should be limited to those from which the English word is known mediately or immediately to be derived, and to such others as by their form or their force serve to throw light on its mechanism or its meaning;" and further, that "unless the foreign root has some vital connection with the English word under treatment, it is simply a piece of pretentious pedantry to introduce it into an English Lexicon." Yet a few paragraphs before, he has said in a half compliment that one has in WORCESTER'S Dictionary to cut his way through a thicket of Welsh, Gaelic, Dutch, Danish, German, Italian and Spanish vocables, amid which we fear all but the most resolute explorers will get lost." To this enumeration of vocables he might have added Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, Maeso-Gothic, Suio-Gothic, Irish, Finnish, Friesic, etc., etc. But for all this he prefaces his notice of WORCESTER'S etymologies by the statement that "with WORCESTER we get into science and sanity."

Now, the truth of the matter is that neither WEBSTER nor WORCESTER take us into this delectable region, so far as eytmologies are concerned. Both depart from the canon so judiciously laid down by the reviewer, as to the introduction of comparative roots; but WORCESTER in a greater degree than WEBSTER. WEBSTER'S etymologies, however, were fully up with the learning of the time in which they were prepared, and bristle with suggestion. WORCESTER, with all the lights of the new philology, has followed WEBSTER, copying both his method and most of his errors, "making confusion worse confounded" with his "thickets of vocables" taken from all imaginable vocabularies, and heaped up indiscriminately.

Of positive historical etymology, Dr. WORCESTER, in common with most other lexicographers, gives us very little, even less than WEBSTER, and yet, as our reviewer well says, "there is no information for which a dictionary is so often applied to, as that which respects the origin and history of words;" and it is certainly among the chief aims which a lexicographer should propose to himself, to give a clear and full account of the causes—frequently complex enough—which have shaped them into their current meanings. When Dr. WORCESTER gratifies the ingenuous mind by telling it that the English "pretext" comes from the Latin *prætextum*, whose meaning he gives no clue to, he really tells the ingenuous mind nothing at all, even though he adds: "It., *pretesto*; Sp., *pretexto*; Fr., *prétexte*; the etymology is all beyond this, and its history is briefly this: *Prætextum* is a compound of præ, *before* and texo, *to weave*. At the age of 17, the Roman youth of quality assumed the *toga virilis*, up to that age having worn the dress called *toga prætexta*, which was a white garment bordered with purple—*prætexta* meaning woven before. Now, as the *toga prætexta* was the dress used *to cover* the body, so in process of time the word *prætextus* was used to signify a *cover* to conceal the thoughts, hence our "pretext," a color or cloak disguising the real motive.

It, indeed, words, in passing from one language to another, preserved, unchanged, the precise shade and shape of their original signification, then the simple etymology would suffice to explain their total meaning. But how different is it. Words have assumed their present force by lapsing through a succession of closely-allied meanings and we have no large or available understanding of them until we firmly hold this chain of historical affinities. There are words that come to us from the elder times, which, like the primitive rocks that have forced their way up through the bulwarks of the world, bear in their structure significant records of all the strata through which they have passed.

"Resign," for example, WORCESTER tells us, comes from "resigno, to sign again or back. Does the reader see any connection between our verb to "resign" (to give up, or surrender) and *that* etymon? It would be hard. On the contrary, it comes from *resigno*, to unseal, (and in BLOUNT'S *Glossographia*, 1656, "resignation" is defined as an *unsealing*) and the chain of historical affinities is this. When a Roman made his will, it was tied up with thread and sealed; if he desired to alter it, he broke the seal, (resignare,) whence "resign" came to mean to yield up, in order to be canceled.

As the etymology of "porcelain," we find in WORCESTER'S *Dictionary* simply the Italian, Spanish and French form of the word; further elucidation there is none. It chances that it is connected neither with the Italian, Spanish, nor French form, but with the *Portuguese*, as we shall presently see. JOHNSON, who used an interleaved copy of BAILEY'S *Dictionary* in the compilation of his, takes BAILEY'S absurd etymology, from the French *pour cent années*, (for a hundred years,) because it was believed the material from which porcelain was made, was matured under ground a hundred years. BAILEY took it *from* SCALIGER, and SCALIGER—from whom? We have traced it no further. But had JOHNSON taken the trouble to consult BLOUNT'S *Glossographia*, he would have found that it was "erroneously so believed."

And now for the true history of the word. In consequence of the aid afforded by the Portuguese to the Chinese against the pirates who infested their coasts, they obtained from the Chinese liberty to establish a settlement at Macao, and from thence, by way of Portugal, (not Spain or Italy,) Chinese ware was imported into Europe, and called *porcellana*, the name given by the Portuguese in the East to the cowrie-shells, and which name was transferred to the Chinese cups, as indicative of their transparent, shell-like texture. (It is noticeable that "porcelain" is still the name of a shell in English; and HOLLAND'S *Pliny*, speaking of the manufacture of paper, says: "It is polished with some tooth, or else with a *porcellane* shell.") But what is the origin of the Portuguese *porcellana*? It has nothing whatever to do with *pour cent années*, but is from the Latin *porcus*, a pig, and applied to the cowrie from the fancied resemblance of these shells to pigs.

Of the words in WORCESTER'S *Dictionary*, which illustrate still further this point, we may mention "concert," "grimace," "bachelor," "God," "gist," "gazette," "greyhound," "freemason," "commodore," "cash," "cherry," "pedagogue," "prerogative," "stationer," "superstition," "typhoon," "jews-harp," "nosegay," "foolscap," &c.

A want of acquaintance with early senses is frequently apparent. Thus of "cannon," he does not seem to be aware that, as applied by us to the greater pieces of ordnance, it is but a *specific*—the *generic* sense being the barrels of guns, pistols, &c.; and in this generic sense it was used no longer ago than the reign of JAMES I.

We see from BLOUNT that the word "cabal" was in the early part of the seventeenth century rather a term of respect than otherwise; and from a passage in *Piers Plowman*, where the author speaks of "many a *fals treuthe*," we gather that the word "truth" was in the early ages of English literature used in a much freer sense than now—implying merely an *opinion* without any force of absolute veracity; thus verifying HORNE TOOKE'S derivation, that truth is primarily just what one *troweth* or *believeth*.

Lost orthographies, also, when there is in them anything that is remarkable, should be preserved in a dictionary. For instance, when we see that HOLLAND, in his translation of *Pliny*, always spells "lettuce" *lectuce*, we have an important transition form leading us back to the Latin *lactuca*, (*lac*, milk,) on account of the milky sap which flows when the plants are cut. So, we would have Dr. WORCESTER tell us that "currants" was once spelled *corinths*, thus preserving for us the fact that they came from Corinth. At times, too, very curious facts are recorded in these old disguises. For example, the word which we write "abominable" we find in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (the earliest of English Dictionaries, printed in 1499,) written *abhominable*, thus preserving a mistake of some early etymologist who imagined the word to be derived from *ab* and *homo*, repugnant to a man, instead of from *ab* and *omen*—that which should be turned away from as of ill omen! Information of this kind is all rich spoil for a Dictionary, and should be carefully collected.

The subject of definitions is one that hardly admits of a satisfactory treatment in a newspaper article. The general preference for WEBSTER'S *Dictionary* as a definer is the best evidence of the excellence of this department of the work. The distinctive difference between the two, as can be easily determined by reference, is that WEBSTER defines by description by holding up the *idea* which the word under treatment represents;—WORCESTER by synonym. The latter is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the object of reference, in nine cases out of ten, is to determine the precise difference in the *idea* represented by two or more so-called synonymous words. Still further as almost no two words are *synonyms*, strictly speaking, the method of defining by giving what are called synonyms must be, from the nature of the case, unsatisfactory and imperfect. A single illustration will suffice. In WEBSTER we find "death" defined as

"That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, where the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and of circulation in an animal may not be Death; for during hybernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead."

Now, contrast with the above the "definition" of WORCESTER:

"Death—extinction of life; entire loss of vitality; that state of an organized being in which all its natural functions have ceased to act; mortality; decease; demise; dissolution; departure."

Now, to say that death is "extinction of life," is to say nothing in the way of definition, while the statement that it is "the condition of an organized being in which all its natural functions have ceased to act" would include the states of hybernation, trance, and some other abnormal conditions. As for the words given as equivalent "dissolution," &c., they are just as satisfactory, and contribute to the elucidation of the idea just as much as it would to tell one who asked the definition of *truth*, that it was "veracity." This definition is partial, not exhaustive, and expresses conditions which might be attendant upon states of organized beings other than that of death. That of WEBSTER marks clearly the precise difference between the *idea* associated with the word "death" as contrasted with "life;" states the *necessary* conditions attendant upon it, rigidly excluding all others. His choice of the word *vital* rather than natural, adds to the sharpness of relief of the definition, and is an illustration of that intuitive nicety of perception which marks him as the possessor of an extraordinary genius in definition, whatever his merits or demerits otherwise may have been.

As to the systems of orthography represented in the two Dictionaries, probably no chapter in literary history will present a more amusing record than that which preserves the controversy which has grown up regarding them. To read the criticisms on Dr. WEBSTER'S spelling, one would suppose that he had undertaken to champion a complete system of phonetics; that he was the very genius of innovation run wild. But the fact is that the "innovations" of Dr. WEBSTER were no innovations at all;—in most instances a restoration or adoption of old or partially prevailing forms. For example, the forms *theater*, *specter*, etc., were universal in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and have the sanction of such names as Sir Isaac Newton, Pope, Milton, Camden and Bolingbroke, and the spelling *center* is used by the best English mathematicians at the present time. Do those who contend for the double *l* in *traveler* consider that this word and its twenty-seven associates now stand alone the sole survivors of their class of hundreds formerly spelled with the double consonant? Lowth, Ash, Perry and Walker had all favored the doing away with this anomalous spelling, and the reduction of these words to the analogy of the class to which they belong. Mr. WORCESTER himself concedes this point with regard to some of these words, viz.: the derivatives of *benefit*, *bias*, etc.; and says with reference to *traveler* that "it only requires the authority of usage to make this the preferable spelling." Our reviewer remarks that "it is curious that WEBSTER'S success has been advanced only by receding from his system." "Curious," indeed, for the fact is that the present editions of WEBSTER conform in spelling *strictly* to not only the earlier, but the *first* editions of that work. The truth is, further, that Mr. WORCESTER has continually approached WEBSTER. The following list of words, taken from only the three first letters of the alphabet, in the several editions of WORCESTER'S *Dictionary*, and this not an exhaustive list, is a curious illustration of the claim to superior consistency put forth in its behalf. In the editions of '27, '30, '35, '46, '47, '55 and '60, respectively, the following mutations occurred in the spelling of the several words given, but in every instance these mutations cease by the words taking the *Websterian* spelling: *Abridgement, Abridgment; Adjudgement, Adjudgment; Admittable, Admittible; Admittable, Admittible; Adz, Adze; Apprize, Apprise; Ascendency, Ascendancy; Ascendency, Ascendancy; Arbour, Arbor; Balister, Ballister; Balister, Ballister: Belflower, Bellflower; Belflower, Bellflower; Belman, Bellman; Belringer, Bellringer; Belringer, Bellringer; Benum, Benumb; Bequeath, Bequeathe, Bequeath; Bucanier, Bucanier, or Bucaneer, Bucaneer; Calipers, Calipers: Caligraphy, Calligraphy; Camieu, Cameo; Cannoneer, Cannonier, Cannoneer; Canvass, (Cloth,) Canvass, or Canvas, Canvas: Cathartick, Cathartic; Criticise, Criticize, Criticise; Castellan, Castellain, Castellan; Catechise, Catechize, Catechise; Chymistry, Chemistry.*

In every one of the above words, with the exception of *Admittable* and of *Ascendancy*, WORCESTER finally adopts the spelling given by WEBSTER in his first edition, and adhered to in each successive edition. And they are only illustrations of the general fact. The list could be swelled to hundreds.

Now we have no particular relations of friendship for Dr. WEBSTER'S *Dictionary* beyond that general feeling of kindness which is apt to grow up towards one who has proved a good servant, and that arising from attachment to our noble English speech, and to whatever tends to establish uniformity and consistency in its use. Great good has resulted from this "Dictionary war." The structure and functions of language, as well as the subject of lexicography, are becoming better understood. The popular, as well as the scientific idea, of what a Dictionary should be, has been raised. Neither WEBSTER nor WORCESTER come up to this idea. WEBSTER possesses pre-eminent merits as a *definer*, and is *suggestive* in etymology but not philosophical. WORCESTER'S definitions are unsatisfactory, his etymologies are un-philosophical without being suggestive, and the entire work seems wanting in consistency and comprehensiveness of plan. The Dictionary of the English language which shall hold the place that JOHNSON and WEBSTER have held, *is yet to be made*. WEBSTER offers the best foundation for such a work, inasmuch as its definitions, which constitute the basis of a Dictionary, are hardly to be surpassed, and it has beside the advantages of already holding the field, and being the universally recognized arbiter of speech. Much has been done by the publishers of WEBSTER in the way of meeting the public demand, by inserting Illustrations, Synonyms, and Appendices containing scientific terms and new words. But nothing less than an entirely new edition, with a thorough revision of the department of etymology, and a distribution of the matter contained in the various *prolegomena* and *epiligomena*, throughout the body of the work, will fully sustain the reputation of WEBSTER or discharge the obligations imposed by popular favor upon his publishers.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Bowdoin.

The Commencement exercises at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., took place on Wednesday last. N. E. BOYD, of Portland, delivered the Latin Salutatory, and Mr. S. C. BELCHER, of Farmington, the Valedictory.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on fifty five members of the Graduating Class, and that of A. M. on thirty previous graduates of the Institution.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

D. D.—John J. Butler, A. D. Wheeler, Alpheus S. Packard.

LL. D.—Nathan Clifford, Daniel Goodenow, John Appleton.

Honorary A. M.—J. Wingate Thornton.

Honorary A. B.—B. F. Morrison, Thomas K. Noble.

President WOODS presided at the Commencement dinner, and speeches were made by Gov. MORRILL, Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, Hon. S. P. BENSON, and by Rev. Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Bath.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, W. J. MALTBY, of Bangor, was elected Professor of Modern Languages; ISRAEL T. DANA, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D., Professor of surgery, in place of Dr. PEASLEE, resigned.

An appropriation of $1,000, if so much is needed, was made to print a catalogue of the College Library. An appropriation of $2,000 was voted for the purchase of the Minerals of the late Professor CLEAVELAND. It was voted that the north wing of the chapel be finished for the use of the College Library, and Commons Hall be converted into a gymnasium for the use of students.

Some discussion was had in relation to the building of a medical college. The conditions affixed by the Legislature to the grant of land are not entirely satisfactory. It was voted that if these conditions were changed that the Boards would appropriate $5,000 towards the building of such college; would appropriate $600 without change, provided the friends of the school would give a like amount.

The Anniversary of Jefferson College.

The commencement exercises of Jefferson College at Cannonsburgh, Pa., were held during the last week. On Sunday evening Rev. MOSES A. HOGE, of Zanesville, Ohio, preached before the religious societies from Galatians, vi., 7: "Faith worketh by love." His subject was "*Christian Philanthropy.*" Rev. J. J. MARKS, D. D., on Tuesday afternoon delivered an address, reviewing the history of the College. The Alumni meeting followed, and in the evening Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., spoke before the Literary Societies on the "*Idea and Limitation of the Aesthetic.*" The Commencement exercises proper occurred on Wednesday, A. M. WHITE, of Cannonsburgh, Pa., delivering the English Salutatory, DAVID PATTON, of New-Castle, that in Latin, and ROLAND THOMPSON, of Milroy, the Valedictory.

Dr. ALDEN, the President of the College, then conferred the Degrees in the Latin language on 48 graduates.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred: D. D., Rev. John Patton, Philadelphia; Rev. Robert McMurray, President of Shelby College, Ky.; Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Pittsburgh. A. M., on Rev. David McKee, Principal of Leechburg Academy; Thomas W. Pierce, Wheeling, Va., Wm. H. Reeves, Huntsville, Texas; David Machesney, M. D., Illinois; Rev. Geo. W. Mechling, Dayton; Joseph M. Foster, West Fairfield, and J. M. Kennedy.

University of Vermont.

Commencement exercises at this Institution were held last week. President PEASE delivered the Baccalaureate address on Sunday afternoon, from Matthew 9, 19: "According to your faith be it unto you." In the evening Rev. Dr. CUTTING, of Rochester, addressed the Society for Religious Inquiry.

On Tuesday afternoon, there was a meeting of the Alumni. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND presided. After prayer, offered by Rev. J. C. DWINELL, of Salem, Mass., Hon. E. C. PALMER, of St. Pauls, Minnesota, delivered an oration. He spoke of New-England, and New-Englandism as an element of American civilization.

Wednesday, August 1, was Commencement day. The names of the graduates and their subjects were:

"Faith in the People, the Ground of National Strength." Norman Paul, Woodstock.

"The Spirit of Man, as the Interpreter of the Beautiful in nature." Hiram Carleton, Barre.

"Place of Mohammedanism in the History of the World." Solon Eaton, West Addison.

"The Hero of a Moral Life." Luther Boardman Newell, Jay, N. Y.

"Classic Religion." Stephen Foster Spalding, Derby Line.

"Sense of Responsibility as the Ground of Action." David Farrand Hicks, Colchester.

"Power as the Object of Knowledge." Robert Nathaniel Allen, Gonzales, Texas.

"Charlotte Corday." A Poem. George Field Hunding, West Milton.

"The Reading Public." James Stevens Peck, Montpelier.

"Christianity in the Practical Life of Modern Times." George Petrie Beard, Orange.

"Creative Power of Genius." Samuel Hill Shonyo, Albany.

"The Idea of Immortality." George Lewis Waterman, Morristown.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

Oration. Thomas Huntington Pease, Albany, New-York.

Oration. George Ingersoll Bard, Derby.

Degrees conferred.

Benediction.

At 3 o'clock P. M., of Commencement day, the Signa Phi fraternity met to celebrate their anniversary. Rev. A. K. STRONG, of Monro, Michigan, officiated as chaplain. Prof. A. B. WHITE, of Michigan University delivered an oration. He announced as his subject, "Cathedral builders, and Medical Sculpture."

A Poem was read by SAMUEL BURNHAM, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

A Song, "Brother of the Sacred Bard," closed the celebration and the more public exercises of Commencement day.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Judges—The Mountain Meadows Massacre—Merino Sheep—The Crops—Brigham Young.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 13, 1860.

The last express brought news of the appointment of Judge KINNEY as Chief Justice of Utah, and of ALEXANDER WILSON as Associate Justice. Of course, the majority of the community here would vastly prefer to have their Judges, and indeed all their public officers, chosen from the inhabitants of the Territory, and a little rather from the Mormon portion thereof. As there seems, however, no chance of such an arrangement, the next wish is that persons may be appointed who have no Anti-Mormon prejudices, but who evince a disposition to pursue a conciliatory course, and do not manifest any particular desire to get BRIGHAM, or other high Mormon dignitaries into trouble. Consequently, the appointment of KINNEY and WILSON is looked on with satisfaction, and as an evidence that the Administration, having tried force with the Mormons and virtually failed, is now fully determined to try what can be done by purely civil means. The antecedents of both these men are of such a nature that the Mormons think there will be some chance of fair trials and an impartial administration of the law, which none of the Mormons imagine was possible under the *régime* of ECKLES, CRADLEBAUGH and SINCLAIR. People in the States, perhaps, cannot fully realize the utter detestation and contempt in which the two Judges first named are held by the majority of the Salt Lake population.

I believe that both Judge KINNEY and WILSON are firm in their conviction that they can hold United States Courts in this Territory without calling bayonets to their aid; that a tolerable degree of justice can be meted out to Jew and Gentile by United States Judges of the proper stamp; and that the Mormons, like a California horse which is utterly intractable in certain hands, can actually be made something of by men who know how to handle them to advantage. Whether or not these convictions are well founded, time must prove. It has been currently reported in this city that the Mormon President and other high dignitaries have frequently expressed their wishes for, and offered to exert their influence to effect, a thorough and impartial judicial investigation of the Mountain Meadows massacre, when an unbiased Court can be held. If this is the case the appointments referred to may produce good. Certain it is, that that fearful tragedy should be inquired into, and the responsibility thereof placed upon the right shoulders.

The last Eastern mail arrived on Wednesday night, about ten and a half days from St. Joseph's, nearly four days within its usual time. The California mail, which is a week over due, has not yet come to hand. Nothing is known here of the condition of affairs near Carson Valley, as the express from the West starts from Ruby Valley. The last express that came through from California accompanied the mail from Carson Valley to Ruby Valley. As the sixty troops from Camp Floyd, or a portion of them, went West some time ago with the mail, it is supposed that the mail is either coming this way slowly, escorted by the soldiers, or that the troubles with the Indians between Ruby and Carson still maintain a serious aspect. The Indians immediately around Ruby are still very hostile and exhibit no disposition to make peace.

The Mormon newspapers have been very sarcastic regarding the sending of Col. HOWE with two hundred dragoons to Fort Hall, where there is no war, no mail and little emigration, and at the same time sending but sixty infantry on the central route, where there is a mail, an express, and where serious difficulties with the Indians call for settlement.

Emigrants for California are continually passing through our city. Some go by the northern route, and some by the central. Among the emigrants who lately passed here was Mr. McCOMMONS, of Wisconsin, with about three score Merino sheep, which he was conveying in Wagons to California. As some of his horses were worn down, he found himself compelled to exchange a few of his sheep in this city for fresh horses. About a dozen, mostly bucks, were bought at from $125 to $150 each; lambs dropped on the plains brought $50 each. When one of the bucks was shorn his fleece weighed fourteen pounds. Fleeces of ordinary sheep in this Territory weigh three or four pounds each. The Merino bucks were bought to cross with the common breed.

SAN PITCH, an Indian chief, with about a hundred followers, made his appearance at Brigham City on the 29th ult., and said that Dr. FORNEY had sent to him to come there and receive presents. When told that no presents had been deposited there, SAN PITCH became sulky, and went off. This is not the first time FORNEY has been charged with forgetting his promises, either to the red or the white man.

It is stated that Dr. FORNEY and Sub-Agent ROGERS recently found themselves passengers in the same mail-coach for the States, and that the Doctor got out at Bridger, and preferred staying another week to going to the States in the same vehicle with ROGERS. The reasons for their conduct are not given, but may be inferred.

Late papers tell us of a great drouth in the Western States. It is remarkable that in this valley the present season we have had more frequent rains than usual. Just at present we are in the midst of the hay harvest. Rye and barley are being cut, and early wheat is about ready. In Utah County I am told that the crops are excellent.

Speculators are busy calculating the chances of supplying Carson with bread from Salt Lake. Cash, it is expected, will soon buy wheat for about a dollar per bushel, flour for $3 50 per hundred. The cost of freight to Carson is reckoned at nine or ten cents per pound, which, it is thought, will enable Salt Lake merchants to sell at Carson as cheaply as California merchants can afford to.

On Sunday BRIGHAM preached twice in the Bowery. A fair sprinkling of emigrants attended. In the morning the drift of his discourse was that Jesus Christ was but a man, though he was, perhaps, a trifle better than most of us. In the afternoon he told the people they could not make any sacrifices. He said that the word was anomalous, and but another mode of expressing the act of "rendering to God the things that are God's."

Great Swindling Operation in Boston.

A JOURNEYMAN JEWELER DECAMPS WITH FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS AND MONEY.

The leading jewelers of Boston, says the *Traveller* of that city, have been slightly excited the past week, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of one LOUIS GOLDENBERG, a German Jew, born in Russia, a jeweler by trade, for ten years a resident of this country, and for the last six years in the employ of Messrs. CURRIER & TROTT, as a watch repairer, with a liberal salary. His employers had every confidence in him, and his standing with the trade and the community generally was of the highest character. Some time since Mr. GOLDENBERG informed his employers that he had been authorized by a friend to get up a costly article of Masonic jewelry, and as they had no diamonds of the quality wanted, they allowed him to go to New-York to select them, giving him letters to their correspondents in that City. He brought back from New-York about $1,000 worth of diamonds, from which he selected several of the value of $350, for his purpose. But now commenced the most extraordinary part of this affair. Taking these jewels, he went round to the leading jewelers, and stating that his friend who had employed him to make up the Masonic Emblem, though perfectly good, was for the moment short of the cash required to get up the article, has borrowed from one place and another, in sums varying from $300 down to $75, about $1,200 or $1,500. In this way six prominent jewelers were swindled. In one case he employed a journeyman jeweler to manufacture about one hundred rings, which were delivered, and in consequence they are a total loss to the industrious manufacturer. But his operations did not stop here. He went round to his personal friends, who had the greatest confidence in his good character, and borrowed of one and another on similar grounds, until the total reached nearly five thousand dollars. In one case he victimized an old shipmaster to the tune of $800. In a number of cases, as a slight token of his appreciation of the "accommodation," he insisted upon taking the valuable watches of his respective friends, for gratuitous cleaning, thus relieving them of both time and money. Having in a brief period accumulated together a little fortune, he informed a neighbor last Friday that in the absence of his wife, who had gone into the country, he felt quite lonely and should follow her, which he did, without, however, the slightest knowledge on the part of any one of his rather extensive operations. Since that time he has not been seen by his friends, who are unable to obtain any particulars as to his whereabouts. He is about 55 years of age, and has a wife and several children.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Hon. John Bell.

HE DECLINES TO MAKE ANY NEW DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Hon. JOHN BELL has written the following letter to Col. THOMAS H. WATTS, of Montgomery, Ala., who addressed him a note of inquiry regarding his indorsement of the American and Whig Platform in February, 1856:

NASHVILLE, July 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst. was received ten days since, and it is due to you, as well as myself, to state the causes which have delayed my answer to this late day, to explain what otherwise might be imputed to me as a discourtesy. Such a statement is due to numerous other gentlemen who, in the last month or six weeks, have addressed letters of inquiry to me, from different quarters of the country, as to my views and opinions on the more prominent questions at issue in the pending canvass, and which have received no answer.

To the inquiries in all such letters there was but one reply, as I conceived, which could consistently and properly be made under the circumstances of my position; which was, to refer the writers to my past course; to the views and opinions I have heretofore held and expressed on the subjects or questions embraced in their letters. But it appeared to me that a reply, containing nothing more than such a general reference, without pointing out the particular votes, speeches, and other evidences of what I had said or done in connection with the questions made the subjects of inquiry, or stating where they were to be found, would be ungracious to say the least of it. To make such references in my answers would far exceed the ordinary limits of a letter, and I concluded that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to both parties to accompany my answers with a printed collection of such of my speeches and letters as have a direct bearing upon the subjects of controversy, or of such copious extracts therefrom as to leave nothing to be supplied by further quotations from them. The preparation of such a compilation was immediately commenced by a member of the Central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I transmit herewith a copy of it, printed in the "National Union." It was issued from the Press a week later than was anticipated by me, and hence my answer to your letter as well as to others, has been delayed a week beyond the time I had proposed to myself to answer them.

For the reasons which impel me to decline any further answer to the inquiries in your letter, I refer you to the first and second pages of the "National Union." You will observe that the ground there taken is, that it would be inconsistent with the declared views of the Convention which placed me in the position I now occupy before the public, to make any new declaration of principles. But I do not choose to shelter myself under the authority of the nominating Convention against any reproach I may incur in consequence of the course I have thought it my duty to pursue in relation to this subject. Had I been a member of the Convention, I would have resisted the adoption of any platform, or other declaration of principles, not embraced or implied in the three fundamental propositions or objects intended to be maintained and secured by the National Union Party, and which constitute the basis of its organization: "The Constitution, The Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The great aim of the National Union Party is, to restore peace, with justice to both sections of the Union—not to perpetuate strife.

Whatever may be the policy or designs of others, North and South, who, in their letters, have insisted upon their right, as a matter of principle, to call upon me to declare my views and opinions upon any or all of the questions which have become the subject of controversy in the present canvass, and contend that I cannot refuse compliance with their demands without a violation of the obligation they assume to exist, on my part, as a candidate for public place, I have no distrust of your sincerity and good faith in making the earnest appeals to me, which you do in your letter, to take a course which I hope you will, upon reflection, perceive would not be in conformity with the intentions and expectations of those who chose me to be their leader, and the representative of their policy and principles; nor do I doubt your sincere desire to support the Union ticket if you can do so consistently with your sense of public duty. It is, therefore, with deep regret that I find myself constrained to differ with you in any of your views, and most of all, to have to say to you, that I cannot go beyond the record of my political life, in responding to the questions presented in your letter.

If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon the subject of Slavery, running through a period of twenty-five years, you can find nothing to inspire you with confidence that, in the event of my election, I would so employ the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government as to give no just ground of complaint to the South or any other section of the Union, while I would regret the loss of your support and that of your friends, I could not reasonably expect to receive it.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may think proper.

I am, with great respect, and the most friendly regard, Your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Col. THOMAS H. WATTS.

Political Miscellany.

Mr. DOUGLAS has stopped speaking. Senator DOUGLAS regards Newport as neutral ground. The following is the speech which he made in reply to an address of welcome from Mayor CRANSTON, of that city:

MR. MAYOR: You will accept my thanks for the cordial welcome you have extended to me in behalf of the people of Newport. I come among you not as a politician, not as an aspirant for the Presidency, but as a visitor to this place for recreation. I look upon Newport, Sir, as ground consecrated to the whole country. It is common ground, where the people of all the States and Territories assemble in pursuit of amusement and health. Far be it from me to disturb the peace and harmony of this social circle by mingling with it any political strife. I trust that during my stay here I shall be received as a citizen and not as a politician. I wish to banish politics from the place. I would not have come, but that I thought to leave political excitement behind me. You have done me no more than justice in saying that the fatigues and efforts of the last few days have deprived me of the physical strength necessary to make myself heard by this vast audience. I shall not, therefore, enlarge on the topics to which you have referred, or detain this audience by any more extended remarks.

MAYOR CRANSTON—I assure you, Sir, that during your stay here to the utmost of my ability you shall be defended from politicians.

MAYOR WOOD'S APPEARANCE ANNOUNCED.—Some time between the 16th and 25th of the present month there is to be a grand Democratic demonstration at Clifton Springs. Mayor WOOD has promised to be present and make an address.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT—MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN QUIETLY DISPOSED OF.—Under this heading a correspondent of the Boston *Courier* writes from New-Orleans, under date of July 28: "Hon. MILES TAYLOR, Chairman of the Douglas National Committee, has been here, and the Bell and Everett Party have agreed with him to run but one ticket—half Douglas and half Bell electors. The same agreement has been made in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and will no doubt extend to all the other Southern States. Should New-York go for the combination ticket, then Mr. EVERETT will be our next President. The Douglas men have agreed to vote for BELL in case by so doing they can throw the election into the Senate, as between HAMLIN and EVERETT. The great increase of the Bell and Everett Party in the South is surprising every one. The fact is both the Douglas and Breckinridge men are willing to compromise on BELL and EVERETT. I see no prospect for Mr. LINCOLN with the three parties in New-York united against him. New-Jersey is now looked upon as certain for BRECKINRIDGE, and JOHN SLIDELL thinks he can get Pennsylvania. To-night there are to be a large number of Bell clubs formed, and next week our season for processions will commence."

A PROMISE FULFILLED.—Hon. D. D. BARNARD has fulfilled to the letter the promise which he recently made, to declare at length his position on the questions of the day. The *Atlas and Argus* publishes an eight-column communication from him, which is divided into fifteen sections, probably to make it seem less formidable for Midsummer reading. Various citations are made from the writings and speeches of Messrs. LINCOLN, SEWARD and GIDDINGS, to prove that the Republican Party is sectional in its aims, and that if it comes into power it will inevitably array the North against the South. Mr. BARNARD concludes his manifesto with the following paragraph:

"Of course, I hold it to be the first and highest duty of every man, holding such views as I have expressed, to labor for the defeat of the nominee of the Republican Party for President. That being accomplished, there is nothing that can possibly follow as the result, in filling the office of President for the ensuing four years, whether by the Electoral Colleges, or by the House of Representatives, or the Senate, which would not be accepted by me as a blessed boon to the country in comparison with the election of Mr. LINCOLN. For a thousand reasons I prefer to stand, and that the country should stand, with BELL and EVERETT, on 'the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws.' But, while never losing sight of this object, and keeping their eventual success always in view as at least possible, if not probable, I shall not hesitate for a moment to unite, in the State of New-York, with any party or any men, if national and patriotic in their organization and purposes, on just and proper terms, for the certain accomplishment of that which I hold to be the first object of this political campaign—the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican Party. His defeat in New-York saves the country, let what else follow that may."

A MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF MR. DOUGLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. ROBERT P. DICK, the member of the Douglas National Executive Committee for North Carolina, has issued a call for a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket. Mr. DICK says:

"The excited political contest in which the people of the State have been engaged since the adjournment of the National Convention has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. I can now, without fear of embarrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON—the nominees of the National Democracy—throughout the State, to arouse themselves to action—to rally to the support of those tried friends of the Constitution and the Union—to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Democratic Party—unawed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the Yancy Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done—however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the people of the Democratic Party have never yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been waiting anxiously the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the national nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together, National Democrats, friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, on Thursday, the 30th of this month, and let us take council, and determine what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and the Union—demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of political affairs."

WITHDRAWS HIS DECLINATION.—Mr. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN has yielded to the urgent solicitation of political friends and consented to run as a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship in Illinois.

ELECTION BRIBERY.—The Rhode Island Baptist Ministerial Conference has had under consideration the subject of election bribery. Very strangely the Committee say in their report: "Whatever, therefore, may be the personal or party gain, political bribery, being so injurious to the public morals, and so destructive to the political institutions of the Nation, the members of this Conference earnestly and kindly urge men of all political parties, by their regard for the statute law which these bribes violate, and by their love for the Government they endanger, to discountenance an evil so pernicious, and to employ every consistent influence to preserve the sacredness and integrity of the ballot-box. And, in the opinion of this Conference, freemen are morally bound to attend the primary as well as the general meetings, and deposit their ballots in accordance with their judgment, else they are answerable for the issue of the elections. A juror is no more bound to discharge his duty intelligently and independently to his country and his God, than a freeman is to fulfill his trust to himself and the community, and in no other manner can our present Government be preserved. The recommendations of the Committee were unanimously indorsed.

SENATOR COBB TO ENTER THE CANVASS.—The Columbus *Times* announces that Hon. HOWELL COBB is to address the people of Muscogee, Ga., on the 11th, in behalf of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. There are rumors that Senator DOUGLAS will combat the Senator in person.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VERMONT.—Judge CULVER addressed the Republicans of Burlington, Vt., on the evening of the 2d inst. After he had concluded there were earnest calls for Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who was in the room. Mr. RAYMOND said he could not follow the gentleman who had just addressed them with any formal speech; they were now in an excited, wakeful condition, and he did not wish to put them to sleep. He would, however, indorse what Judge CULVER had said about the necessity for the Republican Party, and the success of LINCOLN. The doctrine of the Republican Party that Congress had the rightful power to legislate for the Territories of the United States, he thought indisputable. It was involved in the very essence of the Government itself. Still, he was disposed to allow the people of the Territories a large scope in shaping for themselves their laws and institutions; but he did not believe that sort of popular sovereignty which the ruling party had endeavored to establish in Kansas—a sovereignty under which the people were not to be allowed to exclude Slavery, but were dragooned by the officers and forces of the General Government to make them adopt Slavery. He believed there could be no peace for the country till the Republican Party should come into power. He would be glad to have the agitation of the Slavery question quieted; but that would never be done by the Democratic Party. Promising for years to stop it, that party had been incessantly agitating it, and making aggressions for the benefit of Slavery which always must provoke, and always ought to provoke resistance. Moreover, he saw no way to prevent the re-opening of the Slave-trade, but by having the Republican Party come into power. The attempt to defeat the election of LINCOLN was an attempt to defeat *any election whatever by the people*. It was a question between LINCOLN or *no one*. A defeat of LINCOLN, if possible, would only insure the occupation of the President's Chair by JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, as Vice-President—LANE, one of the most submissive tools of the Southern Oligarchy which the country contains. Mr. RAYMOND adverted to and confirmed what was said of the warm heart and honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Judge CULVER, and added that he was also a man of large views and eminent intellectual ability. Mr. RAYMOND'S brief address was loudly cheered, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

HOW SENATOR FITZPATRICK CAME TO BE NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—The Editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation*, who took a prominent part in securing the nomination of Senator FITZPATRICK for Vice-President, publishes a long statement of his reasons for the course he took. He called on Mr. FITZPATRICK on June 23d, told him he thought Mr. DOUGLAS would be nominated, and hinted at the possibility of the use of his name as candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. FITZPATRICK seemed much perplexed, but after a long conversation, in the course of which a friend was called in, stated positively that he would not accept the nomination, unless upon a sound platform and a majority of two-thirds of the Convention. He was very particular with regard to the last-named condition. In the absence of any subsequent communication by telegraph or letter from Senator FITZPATRICK, it was understood that he would be willing to run, and he was accordingly nominated.

SECRETARY COBB RECEIVES NOTICE TO QUIT.—Mr. EBENEZER JAYNE, keeper of Life Saving Station No. 17, on the Coast of Long Island, received notice from Secretary COBB a few days ago, that his services would be required no longer. The following answer was returned to Mr. COBB by Mr. JAYNE:

SIR: I take this public method of thanking you for your zeal in proscribing members of the Democratic Party who have the manly independence to speak and act for themselves. I have been quite long enough disgraced by holding office under a nigger driving Administration, and have therefore much reason to congratulate you for my removal. Meantime, however, you will please take notice that the freemen (not slaves) of whom I am one, have come to the wise conclusion to dispense with your services next November. You will therefore hold yourself in readiness to make your final exit on the 4th day of March next, 12 o'clock at noon. Allow me here to add for your special edification that while you are quarreling about your sectional differences, professing not to care whether Slavery is voted up or down, and making war upon "Honest Old ABE" the "Rail Splitter," there are hundreds, nay thousands, who have heretofore acted with your party delighted with the idea of setting on his FENCE. Very respectfully yours,

EBENEZER JAYNE.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM ON THE STUMP.—Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, addressed the Democrats of Detroit, on Wednesday evening. He reviewed the issues of the campaign at length, touching briefly upon the invasion of Virginia by JOHN BROWN, and concluded by counting the chances which the Republicans had of electing their candidate. Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois and California, he claimed Mr. LINCOLN could not carry. These thirty-two electoral votes lost, he would be defeated, and to them it was more than probable, those of Oregon would be added.

THE LESSON OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following comments on the North Carolina election:

The presumption is that the Douglas men, though numerically small, have, under instructions from Washington, quietly voted for the Opposition candidate for Governor, thus swelling his vote beyond the real strength of the Bell and Everett Party. It forms part of a deeply laid scheme, concocted by the Douglas and Bell-Everett managers, to coöperate against BRECKINRIDGE at the South, and LINCOLN at the North, and thus defeating, if possible, the election of LINCOLN by the people, and placing BRECKINRIDGE last upon the list of candidates who would go up to the House of Representatives. By the same means EVERETT and HAMLIN will go before the Senate as candidates. In case the House does not effect an election where it is anticipated, EVERETT will be chosen. Supposing such a scheme to be successful, an Administration sustained by such incongruous and discordant elements, could only result in total failure. You may, however, depend upon it that some such desperate effort has been resolved upon by the Douglas and Bell camp-followers, and that wherever they can assist each other they will do so. It remains to be seen whether the Americans of the North can be thus transformed into the petty tools of the men who have denounced them for years.

AN ADDRESS FROM TAMMANY HALL.—The Charleston *Mercury* gives the world the benefit of the following unique circular, which comes to it upon a soiled half sheet of foolscap paper:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

To continue the political connection, with such men of the South as would leave a regular convention, and denounce its proceedings and nominees would be to heap disgrace on dishonor.

It were better, and a thousand times more tolerable, that there should be a complete humiliation of the South, than that distinguished gentlemen of the North should ever again be expected or required to convene with such revolutionary spirits.

The inauguration of a *Black Republican Administration* could be borne; but a seat in a convention with perfidious Southern members could not, and as the Secretary of the Tammany General Committee I am instructed to address you this note, and assure you that the supporters of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON view your opposition with contempt.

Among the files of this Committee will remain a copy of this address, that it may, at the proper time, be published and circulated.

Respectfully, but candidly, the address of the Committee by its Secretary, R. DEVELIN.

MR. FROMENT'S DISMISSAL.—The *Sun* of yesterday morning has the following paragraph: "We are authorized to say that politics *had nothing whatever* to do with Mr. FROMENT'S removal from the Superintendency of the Stamp Department in the New-York Post-office. We are assured, from a quarter entitled to the readiest credence, that Mr. FROMENT'S political partialities were not known or inquired into by the head of the Department in Washington. On the contrary, the Postmaster-General has firmly taken a stand against the prostitution of his office to political purposes, and he has therefore determined to disregard men, and to be governed only by motives of economy in making changes, or reducing the number of employes in the Post-office service."

A DEFECTION.—CHARLES REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, has left the Lincoln ranks and gone over to BRECKINRIDGE. No reasons are assigned for his action.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF GEN. HOUSTON.—A demonstration will soon be made in Norfolk, Va., in favor of Gen. HOUSTON. It is said that he has many friends in the State.

WHERE, DOES MR. BRECKINRIDGE STAND?—Hon. BEN. EDWARDS GREY, who states that he has been personally acquainted with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for over twenty years, denies, in a letter to the Cahawba (Ala.) *Slaveholder*, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE ever, at any time, or in any manner, sympathized with the Emancipationists. He is quite sure that he must have been a slaveholder at some time, for had he not, the fact would certainly have excited comment.

THE LITTLE GIANTS.—The Albany *Argus* gives a history of the organization of the Club of Little Giants. It was first started in July, and in its character is partly civil and partly military. The civil organization consists of a President, a Vice-President, Secretaries, and an Executive and a Finance Committee of five. The military organization is under a Captain, Lieutenants, Ensign, Sergeant-at-Arms, Sergeants and Corporals. At first, it was proposed that membership should be confined to persons under 35 years of age; but this rule was soon dispensed with, and the club is now thrown open to all the supporters of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON who desire to connect themselves with the organization. In addition to the Central Club, ward clubs are rapidly springing up, all of which will be united on public occasions with the Central Club, and will swell its numbers. The Central Club will enrol 1,000 Little Giants in its organization, and the Ward Clubs will more than double this number.

GOV. OLDEN'S POSITION.—GOV. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, has authorized a friend to state, through the Trenton *Gazette*, that he is in favor of the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF NEW-JERSEY.—This body assembles at Trenton on the 8th. The primary meetings to elect Delegates were held in Newark on Friday evening. The best feeling was manifested.

Another Great Meteor.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following account of a brilliant meteor seen in that city on the 2d inst.:—

A few minutes after ten o'clock, Thursday night, a magnificent meteor darted across the Southern sky, glowing for a few seconds with a light far more brilliant than the moon. We were standing at the moment on the sidewalk in front of the *Commercial* Office Building, observing the light of a balloon that had floated to the North and was moving steadily on its way. There was suddenly an intense light in the South, and turning, we saw directly over Covington, moving from the Southeast to the Northwest, not more than twenty degrees above the horizon, a great ball of flame. The light was, as a correspondent well describes it, like that from the balls shot from a Roman candle. Before its marvelous radiance the moon was paled, and while it passed, the black shadows of the lofty buildings of the city wheeled around as the wild luminary sped; and when it was gone, there was a sensation of dimness of sight, as after a resplendent flash of lightning. The luminous object disappeared from our eyes behind the buildings on the west side of Race street, and seemed to have fallen into the river, or to have vanished in the vicinity of the Fifth-street Ferry.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d, gives the following account of it:

A few minutes after 10 o'clock last night we were passing the United States Hotel, between Green and Jefferson-streets, the moon shining very bright at the time, when the Southeastern sky was suddenly illuminated with an intense brilliancy. It was so vivid that it added to the brilliancy of the full moon's illumination, and for the space of several seconds, with variable effulgence, lighting up the scene. We were "under the lee" of an immense building, and had no opportunity of looking at the sky, but we deem it a duty to science to state our grave suspicion that we had a Southern meteor last night to countervail the prophetic effects of the one recently seen in the North.

The meteor was also seen at Chillicothe at the same hour.

Mr. PRESTON, of Yellow Springs, saw the meteor, under very favorable circumstances for observation. He gives the following description:

Between 19 and 20 minutes past 10 o'clock on the evening of the 2d inst., while sitting on the step of the entrance to the south wing of the college, engaged in conversation with one of the students, there appeared in the southern heavens, about one-third of the distance between the horizon and the zenith, a bright ball of fire, resembling the moon in size and color. I at once recognized it as a meteor, and collected my thoughts for observation. At its first point it remained stationary for several seconds, increasing in brilliancy from a pale red to a silvery white, encircled by a ring of green. It then shot through the heavens in a horizontal wavering line from east to west, with immense velocity. At first, sparks of fire were emitted, which changed as the fiery ball increased in speed, to streams of light of the most beautiful colors, add of such brilliancy as to dazzle the eyes, and left in its train a very large luminous band, equal to one-half of its own diameter, in which several of the colors of the rainbow were distinctly exhibited. Unlike the meteoric display of the 20th July, there appeared but one ball of fire. As it entered the western horizon its course was more irregular, and the flame again changed to a deep crimson. The ball continued its antics until it was lost behind the clouds, leaving a trace of its path until it quite vanished from sight. During the last few seconds of its existence, the appearance of the southern and western heavens was perfectly gorgeous, presenting a grand pyrotechnic display, in which the meteor was the centre-piece. During this phenomena, the moon was wholly obscured by a heavy cloud, which rendered the spectacle more brilliant. The duration of the display I do not think was more than ten seconds. There was no report, but a faint hissing sound, as if produced by the concussion of air, was distinctly heard. Although of shorter duration and more limited in its range than that of the 20th ult., it was certainly as brilliant and wonderful.

LAW REPORTS.

Landlord and Tenant.

PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS.

Abraham Marks vs. *Jabesh Wilson*.—This was an action to restrain the defendant, a constable, from executing a warrant to dispossess the plaintiff herein, and was brought before Justice HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court. The facts are fully disclosed by the opinion in the case, which is as follows:

HOFFMAN, J.—The complaint is for an injunction to restrain the defendant from executing a warrant granted by a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New York, to dispossess the plaintiff under the act "of Summary Proceedings to recover possession of land," &c. (2 R. S. 512, vol. 3, 5 ed., p. 836 § 28.) The warrant was for holding over, after the expiration of the term, without permission.

The 47th section of the act provides, that the Supreme Court may award a *certiorari* for the purpose of examining any adjudication made on any application hereby authorized; but the proceedings on any such application shall not be stayed or suspended by such writ of *certiorari*, or any other writ or order of any Court or officer.

The case of Dunigan *vs.* Hogan (1 Bosw., Rep. 645) settles the law in this Court, holding that the code (section 219) is not inconsistent with the 47th section of the statute, and that it remains in force; and leaving, probably, no case whatever, except one of undue advantage, fraud and surprise, to which the landlord is a party, in which an injunction can be granted. Forrester *vs.* Wilson (1 Duer, Rep. 624.) was of this character, and rests upon its own peculiar circumstances. See, also, Hyatt *vs.* Burr (8 Howard, R. 168.

But, again, I am clear that the injunction ought not to issue upon any ground as to which the party could have relief in a fixed statutory method, adequate to the purpose.

This method for redressing every error, defect or irregularity apparent on the record, is prescribed by section 47, giving a *certiorari*. That writ has been sued out, and is now pending in the present case, although the stay of proceedings originally granted has been discharged. (Marselles *vs.* Bulyer, 19 How. P. R. 34.)

An appeal also lies to the Common Pleas, from an adjudication in such a proceeding. (1 Hilton R., 399, 3 R. S., 5 Ed., p. 840, § 52.)

Of the defects and alleged errors in the proceedings—the *certiorari* will take up all the defects in the affidavit.

The 48th and 49th sections of the statute provide for restitution of the possession, if the proceedings are reversed, and for damages sustained by reason of such proceedings. It is said that the defendant is insolvent. This is denied; but if it were the fact, it could not form a ground for any injunction.

The next point, and one which could not arise upon a certiorari or appeal is, that the service was made on Saturday, and that the plaintiff is of the Jewish persuasion and religion.

By the Statute (5 Ed. Vol. 2, p. 936, Sec. 69, 70, 71.) persons keeping the Seventh day holy, are exempted from performing certain duties thereon; and any person who shall knowingly or maliciously, cause any process issued from a Justice's Court in a civil suit, to be served on said day, on any person; or who shall serve process returnable on such day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of $100 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both. And so for procuring a suit to be tried on that day.

This is the Law of 1847, Ch. 349, now in force. The Statute of May 7, 1839, under which Munson *vs.* Amery (1 Denio Rep. 204) was decided is repealed.

That authority is enough, under the existing statute, to show, that service on Saturday would not be sufficient to avoid the Judgment. The service knowingly and maliciously is denied, and not in any way established.

The only remaining ground on which the plaintiff could ask for the interference of the Court relates to the merits, viz.: The denial of the relation existing, which justifies proceedings under the statute. He contends that he took possession under the contract of sale of the premises which is set forth.

The plaintiff was to consummate his purchase (dated the 28th day of March, 1860) by the 28th day of April. He was let into possession on the 2d day of April. The terms of the contract were, that he was to pay for the property on the 28th day of April. The defendant was not bound to have let him into possession before. He did so, very clearly, with the expectation, and with the implied condition, that he should then pay according to the contract. His taking possession without any reservation, was a waiver of objections to the title. He avers that the only objection he has is the existence of two judgments against a former owner, which, it is alleged, are not liens; that the judgments were against a different person of the same name; at any rate, it is positively sworn that the property is clear, except from the two mortgages.

I am by no means prepared to say that Henry, the agent, was acting illegally, much less fraudulently, in the affidavit he made to obtain the warrant in the Marine Court.

But independently of this, there was a plain method for the plaintiff to have obtained redress.

I take it for granted that the Marine Court could have opened the default on a proper application. Mitchell vs. Menkle, 1 Hilton R., 142; Session Laws 1853, ch. 617, § 5.

But again, the 366th section of the Code affords a most complete remedy upon an appeal to the Common Pleas, in case of a failure to appear, and by affidavits showing that injustice would be done, and satisfactorily excusing the default. Foster *vs.* Capewell, 1 Hilton R., 47; Lent *vs.* Jones, 4 Ed. Smith's R., 52; Milhein *vs.* Ayde, 3 Ed. Smith's R., 177.

I consider that for every alleged irregularity or defect (as well as for a full investigation of the merits and justice of the case, the law has explicitely provided summary and adequate modes of redress, without recourse to an injunction; and that, if there can be presented a case in which the interference by injunction may be allowed, the present is not one of them.

Motion for injunction denied. The temporary order discharged with $10 costs.

G. A. Seixas for plaintiff. Mr. Chadsy for defendant.

The Post-office Site.

APPLICATION TO SELL THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

Matter of the Dutch Church in Nassau-st.—This was an application to sell this old edifice, now used as the City Post-office, to the Government, for $200,000.

The application was made before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers. The Court suggested that the application would be granted if no bodies were interred on the property to be sold. The granting of the application was suspended until this fact was determined by the Referee, John T. Hoffman, Esq.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

Hart et al vs. *White et al.*—This was a notice of motion in the matter of the *mandamus* in this action.

The notice is served by the plaintiffs upon the defendants, informing them that on the third Monday in the present month motion will be made to quash the amended return to the alternative *mandamus* in the case, and that a peremptory mandamus will be asked, compelling the defendants to give the plaintiffs certificates entitling them to the position of Trustees of the Church of the Puritans.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Bonker* vs. *Mam.* Reference ordered, injunction continued.

Petition of Morris. Referred to Jno. T. Hoffman.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Gurnsey* vs. *Smithson.* Case settled.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Moore* vs. *Comstock.* Complaint dismissed, without costs to either party.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	18
7,000	Vir. State 6s	91¼	200	do. b60	18
2,000	Mo. State 6s	81	175	do.	17¾
5,000	Erie 5th M.B. b60	76	200	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	45½
3,000	Erie Bonds, 1875	51	200	do.	46
3,000	Erie Con. B. 1871	51	100	do.	46½
5,000	Mic. S. 2d m. b. b60	67½	350	do.	47
5,000	do. b30	68	50	do. s30	47
15,000	do. b60	68	300	do.	47¼
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	24¾	50	do. s10	47⅜
22,000	do.	25	150	do.	47½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	82	150	Panama Railroad	124½
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	79	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	12
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B	47	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	103	215	do.	79¼
5,000	Cle. & T. S. F. B	78¾	[illegible]	do.	79½
10	Man. & Mer. Bank	104	285	do.	79¾
7	Bank of State N. Y.	100¾	200	do. b30	80
10	Metropolitan Bank	113½	200	do. b20	80
5	Corn Ex. Bank	100	2,100	Gal. & Chic. R.	75½
125	Artisans' Bank	98	100	do.	75⅝
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96¼	450	do. b30	76
5	Pac. Mail St. Co.	81½	50	do. b60	76⅛
150	do. b10	81	50	do. b30	75¾
50	do. b10	80½	100	do. s10	75½
40	do.	80½	100	do. b10	75½
50	do. b15	80¼	150	do. s60	75
400	do.	80	50	do.	75¼
25	do.	79¼	500	Clev. & Toledo R.	42
25	E. R. Assented Sk.	23½	630	do.	42½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. p & c	85	500	do.	42¾
550	do. opg	85¼	750	do.	42⅞
800	do. p & c	86¼	300	do. b60	43
250	do. b30	85½	200	do. b60	43¼
500	do. s60	85⅛	1200	do.	43
500	do. s60	85¼	100	do. s60	42¾
350	do. b60	85½	100	do. s60	42⅞
400	do. p & c	85⅝	50	Chi. & R'k I. R. s60	83
200	do. b20	85½	50	do.	83½
400	do. opg	85½	100	do. s60	82½
50	do. b60	85¾	650	do.	83
750	Erie Railroad	24¾	100	do. b10	83¼
200	do. b60	25	50	do. b20	83
160	do.	24½	150	do. b20	83¼
200	Hud. Riv. R. s60	57¾	150	do. b60	83½
100	do.	58	75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	85½
400	Harlem Railroad	17½	125	do.	86
150	Harlem R. Pref.	49	50	do. b30	86
100	do.	49¼	150	Milw. & Miss. R. b5	15
100	Reading Railroad	47½	100	do.	15
400	do.	47¼	200	do. b30	15
100	Mich. Cen. R.	64½	50	do. b30	14½
100	do.	65	1?7	do.	14
5	do.	66	30	La Crosse & Milw. R.	2½
20	do.	66¼	100	do.	2¾
50	do. s10	67	50	do.	2¼
50	do. b60	67½			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Vir. State 6s	92½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78½
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	100	do. b30	79
3,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs	25¾	100	do.	78¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	78½	300	do.	79
30	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	79	100	do.	79⅛
105	do.	78	10	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11
100	N. Y. Cen. R. p&c	85⅝	300	do.	12
500	do. b30	85¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	75
400	do. opg	85⅝	50	do.	75¼
200	do. opg	85¾	100	do. b10	75¼
200	do. p&c	85¾	50	do. s60	75
100	Erie Railroad	24¾	400	do. b3	75¼
150	do. b60	25	100	do.	75⅛
200	Harlem Railr'd	16¾	100	do. 2d	75
25	do.	16⅝	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	43
300	Reading R.	47¼	200	do. b10	43
50	Mich. Cen. R. b30	67	100	do. s60	42½
50	do.	65½	300	do.	42⅞
100	do. s60	65½	600	do. b30	43¼
50	do. b3	65¾	750	do. b60	43½
50	M. So. & N. I. R. b60	18	900	do. b3	43
150	do.	18	220	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	84½
50	do. b30	18½	200	La Cr. & Mil. R.	2½
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	46½	200	do.	2
50	do. b30	47	150	do.	2¼
100	do.	47	50	Chi. B. & Q. R.	85½

MONDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for seven months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of July the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$18,759,905
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,462,475
Free Goods	1,594,918
Total entries	$24,817,298
Against July, 1859	27,110,981
Decrease this season	$3,293,683

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $64,351. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $3,593,993, or $868,482 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $23,948,816, against $25,762,870 marketed in July of last year.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of July were:

In Domestic Produce		$7,525,712
Foreign Goods Reëxported		[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
Total allowances		$14,463,199
Against June, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$4,[illegible],065	
Foreign Reëxports	648,309	
Specie	10,051,019	$15,602,393
Decrease in July this season		$1,139,194

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for seven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	21,528,000	19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
Total 7 months	$141,848,000	$155,147,000
Foreign Specie	751,000	1,301,000
Total fiscal year	$142,599,000	$156,448,000
Decrease in Imports this year		13,849,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
Total 7 months	$46,342,000	$33,374,000
Foreign reëxported	5,185,000	3,787,000
Total	$51,527,000	$37,161,000
Increase this year		14,366,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,344,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
Total 7 months	$28,145,000	$43,250,000
Decrease this year		$15,105,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$46,342,000	$33,374,000
Foreign Reëxported	5,185,000	3,787,000
Specie	28,145,000	43,250,000
Total 7 months	$79,672,000	$80,411,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,698
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
Total 7 months	[illegible]	[illegible]

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 13	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 26	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Total, 7 mos.	$21,172,976
July 12	1,514,884		
July 23	673,290		
Total, 7 mos.	$19,699,400		

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 28:

Increase in Loans	$1,043,949
Decrease in Specie	971,537
Increase in Circulation	416 134
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	437,662

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 6, 1859.	Aug. 4, 1860.	July 28, 1860.
Capital	$65,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	118,938,059	130,118,247	128,428,489
Specie	20,083,877	22,128,189	20,143,641
Circulation	8,623,050	9,176,386	8,833,614
Gross Deposits	91,891,234	107,264,777	107,717,216
Exchanged	19,366,379	23,417,789	23,457,781
Undrawn	72,524,855	83,846,988	84,259,435
In Sub-Treasury	5,340,990	5,559,582	5,432,789

The Bank return this afternoon results much as we anticipated in our weekly review of this morning. The Specie line holds up well after the heavy exports of the past fortnight. It is over two millions ahead of the corresponding return last August. Several of the large Banks like the American Exchange and Manhattan have been free lenders on temporary loan the week past, which accounts mainly for the enhanced line of Loans and Discounts. The market for Money this week opens without any apparent change in rates. The outside speculation going on at the Stock Exchange affords fair employment for Money at call, the general rule, on the Street, being 5 ℔ cent, with exceptions at Bank at 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are 5@6 ℔ cent. for bills of 30 to 90 days, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for very prime double name bills, 90 days to 4@6 months. Exchange for the Boston steamer is the same as for the last mail, 109⅞@110 on London; f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾ on Paris.

The opening movement this week on the Stock Exchange exceeds any market we have reported in all this season, both for the rapidity of the additional rise on several of the Western Stocks, and in the general extreme figures attained before the close of the early Board. These, compared with our table of last week's closing, were as follows:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Central	85	85½	Toledo	40½	43
Erie	24	25	Galena	74	75½
M. Central	62¼	67	Ill. Central	77	80
M. Guaranteed	45	47½	Hudson	57½	58
Rock Island	81¼	83½	Harlem Pref.	47	49¼
Burlington	84¾	86	Reading	47½	47¾

The business at the early session was large, but not equal in the aggregate to some of the exciting days last week and the week before at lower prices. The feature of the market was the rapid advance upon the bidding, without calling out any considerable line of stocks. This was especially noted on Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Rock Island; the amount under orders to sell being too limited to supply the demand short of a further rise of from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The supplies of Toledo and Galena were apparently larger, but the market took all the lots offered, and finally closed within ¼@½ ℔ cent. of the highest point.

Between the sessions of the Board and at the Second Board, there was a partial increase of orders to sell on three or four of the Western Stocks, but little or no abatement of demand, and a freer going market, after an extreme advance has seldom been experienced by either Brokers or speculators. The New-York Stocks were in limited supply and Central rose to 86@86⅛ ℔ cent., after the adjournment; Hudson to 59½, and Harlem Preferred left off firm at 49½ ℔ cent. As near as we could get the final quotations on the Street at 4 o'clock, they stood:

N. Y. Central	86¾	Toledo	43½
Erie	25	Galena	75½
Michigan Central	65¾	Illinois Central	79½
Mich. Guaranteed	47¼	Hudson	59½
Rock Island	84¾	Harlem Preferred	49¼
Burlington	85¾	Reading	47½

The State Stocks were firmer on Missouris and Virginias, and steady for Tennessees, with only a retail business done. In Railway Bonds, the mortgages of the Wabash Valley improved on the handsome earnings of the road in July. Erie Fifths rose to 76, and there was a good demand, on buyers' option, for Michigan Southern Seconds at 68 ℔ cent.

A well-advised authority on the Grain crop and movement of Illinois writes to us:

"The impulse given to the construction of Railways and to the value of property in Illinois in 1855 and 1856, in consequence of the large shipments of Grain in those years, was at that time considered the natural result of the capital introduced into the State in return for the products of the prairies. The total shipments of Grain, including Flour, in the years

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1853	6,412,181	1857	18,032,678
1854	12,932,320	1858	20,035,166
1855	16,633,700	1859	16,633,795
1856	21,583,221		

For three years past the value of property of every description has fallen below the values of the year 1854 even, and previous to the speculative periods of the two following years.

The Chicago dealers estimate that 30,000,000 bushels of Grain will be shipped the present year, and the editors of the Chicago *Commercial Express* stake their reputation that 50,000,000 bushels of grain would pass through Chicago from July, 1860, to July, 1861.

To the 28th ult. 14,668,916 bushels of grain have been shipped this year."

Mr. HERMAN LEONARD was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The following numbers of the Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Road were drawn to-day for redemption at par, according to contract with the connecting roads: Nos. 95, 231, 276, 416, 480, 502, 548, 553, 555 of $1,000 each, and No. 846 of $500; in all, $9,500.

BANKS OF CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

	March 31.	June 30.
Loans and Discounts	$195,288,848	$196,908,963
Overdrafts	346,969	448,275
Due from Banks	14,379,709	15,253,736
Due from Directors	7,440,526	7,399,982
Due from Brokers	3,838,783	5,348,588
Real Estate	8,761,423	8,756,885
Specie	24,620,528	24,582,219
Cash Items	21,002,939	19,426,515
Stocks and Promiss'y Notes	28,228,850	28,569,024
Bonds and Mortgages	7,737,314	7,731,553
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,247,546	2,120,214
Bills of Suspended Banks	2,317	1,268
Loss and Expenses Account	1,274,560	1,318,456
Add for cents	973	949
Total resources	$303,882,054	$305,106,468
Capital	$111,161,418	$111,494,393
Circulation	29,441,159	28,839,194
Profits	12,630,829	14,449,193
Due Banks	35,626,768	32,925,233
Due Individuals, &c	1,208,358	2,192,180
Due Treasurer State of N. Y.	2,201,535	2,608,363
Due Depositors on demand	109,889,871	110,465,548
Amount not included under either of the above heads	1,718,626	2,131,859
Add for cents	490	505
Total liabilities	$303,882,054	$305,106,468

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad shows a large gain on the fourth week of July. The figures are:

From Passengers	$5,276 55
From Freight	25,043 89
From Mails and Express	955 78
Total	$31,276 22
Same week last year	18,570 03
Increase	$12,606 19

The whole month of July compares as follows:

From Passengers	$19,400 55
From Freight	61,320 86
From Express	1,300 00
From Mails	2,016 66
From other sources	841 10
Total	$84,879 17
July, 1859	59,141 28
Gain in July, 1860	$25,737 89

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Aug. 4.	Loans. July 28.	Specie. Aug. 4.	Specie. July 28.
Bk. of New-York.	4,994,371	4,947,611	742,626	740,703
Manhattan Co.	5,326,274	4,993,677	780,702	983,294
Merchants' Bank.	5,226,441	5,335,362	968,946	1,042,689
Mechanics' Bank.	3,909,514	3,965,246	539,080	603,864
Union Bank	2,634,486	2,634,672	459,833	288,485
Bk. of America	5,942,344	5,974,402	1,427,008	1,491,050
Phenix Bank	3,150,917	3,091,691	538,086	560,600
City Bank	2,314,093	2,388,190	313,626	304,435
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,494,717	1,495,374	172,567	177,566
Fulton Bank	1,571,637	1,519,746	332,948	379,615
Chemical Bank	1,857,329	1,873,272	651,138	630,277
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,335,296	2,314,051	383,633	347,340
National Bank	2,066,190	2,087,617	263,209	193,636
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,761,770	1,733,390	393,797	386,127
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,098,697	1,094,685	182,373	185,489
Greenwich Bank	737,412	732,356	89,828	73,356
Leather Man. Bk.	2,043,854	1,960,688	296,896	349,194
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,266,684	1,229,383	230,013	252,484
Bk. St. New-York.	3,470,103	3,408,089	660,286	908,417
Am. Exchange Bk	7,678,976	7,499,685	1,059,803	1,415,709
Bk. of Commerce.	13,204,777	13,310,902	2,407,148	2,401,305
Broadway Bank.	2,668,948	2,563,949	530,063	565,514
Ocean Bank	2,048,710	2,058,596	358,209	361,824
Mercantile Bank.	2,707,621	2,626,527	441,763	457,776
Pacific Bank	1,092,988	1,085,019	191,029	177,311
Bank of Republic.	3,624,930	3,661,389	891,612	884,087
Chatham Bank	833,910	817,384	139,241	115,099
People's Bank	710,03[illegible]	704,142	169,951	163,819
Bank of N. Am.	1,715,523	1,697,877	293,869	297,719
Hanover Bank	1,468,275	1,491,023	183,436	193,275
Irving Bank	849,700	847,046	154,968	150,085
Metropolitan Bk.	6,942,126	7,137,057	1,074,794	932,148
Citizens' Bank	883,933	857,838	171,084	198,619
Nassau Bank	1,964,559	1,953,948	269,299	272,917
Market Bank	1,724,802	1,703,649	251,559	261,653
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,305,535	1,321,480	129,244	158,642
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,548,913	2,513,740	319,537	320,105
Corn Exch. Bank	1,683,794	1,711,584	204,758	195,909
Continental Bank	3,407,245	3,349,466	418,123	453,606
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,126,055	1,128,419	236,414	203,633
Oriental Bank	629,187	627,865	102,406	99,252
Marine Bank	963,637	941,928	126,976	155,933
Atlantic Bank	573,199	585,754	96,487	104,139
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,636,747	2,582,567	303,281	290,250
Park Bank	5,543,964	5,319,245	1,216,440	1,320,509
Artisans' Bank	1,384,373	1,381,965	313,881	465,956
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	787,848	770,782	60,895	53,502
Grocers' Bank	592,405	565,557	130,436	137,100
North River Bank	617,845	610,753	100,528	87,785
East River Bank.	386,807	361,435	68,621	60,418
Manuf & Mer. Bk.	807,637	818,264	127,173	135,374
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	432,897	428,738	60,351	59,627
N. Y. Exch. Bank	322,533	329,914	21,870	23,103
Bull's Head Bank	546,930	518,361	63,745	50,706
N. Y. County Bk.	469,924	467,562	43,637	36,731
Total	130,118,247	129,074,298	22,128,189	23,099,736
	Increase	$1,043,949	Decrease	$971,537

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 4.	Circulation. July 28.	Deposits—Net. Aug. 4.	Deposits—Net. July 28.
Bk. of New-York.	440,017	424,568	2,960,142	2,967,201
Manhattan Co.	343,385	318,366	3,301,176	3,297,314
Merchants' Bank.	199,196	188,481	3,142,274	3,261,969
Mechanics' Bank.	305,097	290,333	2,565,714	2,625,189
Union Bank	206,848	190,553	1,868,870	1,754,744
Bk. of America	145,276	142,230	4,557,025	4,899,128
Phenix Bank	141,779	133,034	1,865,425	1,764,409
City Bank	....	....	1,524,936	1,517,389
Tradesmen's Bk.	319,626	314,501	804,538	801,348
Fulton Bank	215,885	206,039	1,275,645	1,279,978
Chemical Bank	343,780	318,442	2,029,046	1,967,899
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,793	124,048	1,456,626	1,416,750
National Bank	158,586	139,974	899,546	850,584
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	197,270	197,120	1,406,463	1,340,746
Mech. & Trad Bk.	146,054	146,916	875,282	872,303
Greenwich Bank.	163,627	157,664	555,847	543,928
Leather Man. Bk.	242,990	230,588	1,187,980	1,214,305
Seventh Ward Bk.	243,732	232,301	661,876	702,363
Bk. St. New-York	247,055	244,148	1,900,372	2,055,080
Am. Exchange Bk.	228,817	205,905	4,566,895	4,860,032
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,606,369	6,730,936
Broadway Bank	289,244	275,406	2,116,203	1,988,621
Ocean Bank	123,531	119,089	1,426,673	1,454,672
Mercantile Bank.	31,107	25,524	2,032,114	1,996,867
Pacific Bank	122,919	125,356	888,346	852,663
Bk. of Republic	233,755	209,741	2,692,379	2,742,968
Chatham Bank	127,272	123,679	623,471	588,712
People's Bank	112,767	112,350	562,751	563,150
Bank of N. Am.	83,525	82,672	978,685	980,731
Hanover Bank	79,363	79,779	710,019	736,745
Irving Bank	127,497	126,024	645,216	640,457
Metropolitan Bk.	227,434	211,669	4,175,637	4,293,963
Citizens' Bank	164,533	159,043	738,193	737,115
Nassau Bank	121,174	120,317	1,241,573	1,239,255
Market Bank	204,516	198,822	1,111,794	1,105,766
St. Nicholas Bank	96,037	91,985	497,439	843,608
Shoe & Leath Bk.	301,764	250,589	1,423,792	1,481,415
Corn Exch. Bank	137,261	120,860	772,209	814,571
Continental Bank	215,592	211,776	1,918,378	1,880,759
Bk. of Commw'lth	244,091	228,870	815,148	803,190
Oriental Bank	105,208	103,049	471,656	467,475
Marine Bank	126,165	124,728	541,781	536,782
Atlantic Bank	81,724	81,290	290,974	291,459
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	193,884	189,637	1,648,071	1,597,668
Park Bank	188,176	183,177	4,716,802	4,696,280
Artisans' Bank	96,818	95,173	1,090,718	1,242,635
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	114,833	109,346	378,519	353,125
Grocers' Bank	52,840	53,271	459,860	440,447
North River Bank	77,792	76,784	272,087	434,969
East River Bank.	38,487	87,508	292,537	273,638
Manuf & Mer Bk.	149,866	133,794	466,769	488,033
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	162,092	141,391	210,163	265,274
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	99,660	97,384	292,693	293,176
Bull's Head Bank	123,892	115,928	486,833	463,900
N. Y. County Bk.	92,951	91,085	353,534	340,892
Total	9,176,386	8,760,252	83,846,688	84,284,650
	Increase	$416,134	Decrease	$437,662

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is without change. The inquiry is fair. Sales of Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls $5 56¼.

COFFEE—The market is steady, but quiet. The cargo of *Minnesota*, comprising 4,500 bags Rio, will be offered at auction on Wednesday next.

COTTON—The market has been more active, and prices are steady. Sales of 1,700 bales. We quote Middling Upland at 10⅝c., and Gulf at 10⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low and medium brands of Western and State Flour are more active, and prices are firmer under moderate arrivals and more favorable news from Europe. The low grades of Western extras are the most sought after, particularly Ohio extras—these were less plenty at the close. Family extras sell freely at full former rates. The sales are 16,960 bbls., at $5 10@$5 15 for superfine Western; $5 30@$5 50 for low grades of extra do.; $5 17½@$5 20 for superfine State; $5 25@$5 30 for old extra State; $5 32½@$5 37½ for fresh ground do.; $5 40@$5 45 for choice do.; $5 35@$5 45 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; $5 50@$6 60 for trade brands do., and $5 75@$6 75 for St. Louis extras. Canadian Flour is less plenty, and the market is firmer. The inquiry is more active. Sales of 740 bbls. at $5 10@$5 15 for superfine, and $8 25@$7 50 for extras. Southern Flour is more active and is firmer, particularly the low and medium grades. The sales are 3,650 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for mixed to good straight brands of superfine Baltimore, Alexandria, &c., and $5 60@$7 50 for the other brands. Rye Flour is in fair request and is firm. Sales of 300 bbls. at $3 30@$4 10. Corn Meal is steady, but not active. Sales of 266 bbls., $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat is rather more active and the arrivals moderate; prices are better under the more favorable news from Europe, and but for the advance in freights a much larger business would have been done, chiefly for export. The sales are 36,400 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 27—the latter rate for extra; 35,500 bush. Red Western at $1 25@$1 26 for new and $1 26@$1 27 for old; 4,400 bush. good Chicago Spring, reported, $1 20; 1,200 bush. White Canadian on private terms; 4,500 bush. new White Ohio and Michigan at $1 30@$1 33; 600 bush. new White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; 5,800 bush. Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 33; and 1,100 bush. Prime White Southern (new) at $1 42. We hear of further shipments from first hands. Rye is steady; sales of 2,500 bush. at 81c. Barley Malt is in steady demand at 90c. Oats are steady but more active; sales of 37,000 bush. at 36½c.@38c. for Canadian and Western, and 38½c.@39c. for State. Corn opened dull and heavy under large offerings, but ere the close of 'Change a better demand prevailed and more business was noticeable; sales of 97,000 bush. at 62c. for Unsound Western Yellow; 66c.@67c. for prime do. do; 62c.@62½c. for sound mixed Western; 63c. for choice do., and 65c.@66c. for sound Yellow. Southern is scarce and nominal.

HIDES—The market is heavy; stock accumulating; now estimated at 337,000.

LEATHER—Small sales are making, at 20c.@21½c. for Hemlock, and 28c.@31c. for Oak.

MOLASSES—The trade is limited; sales of 14 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c.

OILS—Linseed is dull. American is selling in limited quantities, from crushers' hands, at 60c.@61c., in casks and in barrels. Crude Whale is less animated, from the fact that holders now ask more money. The sales the past week comprise 15,000 bbls., at 47½c. for inferior; 50c. for fair to good; 53c. for prime, and 55c. for selected. The bulk of the sales, however, were at 50c. and upward; no choice selection can now be obtained short of 56c.@57c. Refined Winter Bleached is in fair request and prices tend upward; sales of 5,000 gallons at 59c. Crude Sperm is quiet, but the stock is light and prices are firm at $1 50 ℔ gallon, cash. Manufactured Winter Unbleached and Bleached commands $1 50@$1 55. Other kinds are in limited request at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—The provision market is more active. Prices are without much change. The offerings are fair. Sales of 2,150 bbls., at $19 10@$19 12½ for New Mess; $18 45@$18 50 for Old Mess, and $13 25 for Old, and $14 for New Prime. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. Mess, sellers' option, for September, at $19 25. Beef is in fair demand, and is steady. Sales of 181 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for Country Mess; $8 50@$10 50 for Repacked Mess; and $11@$12 50 for Extra Bacon, and Beef Hams are firm and in demand. Cut Meats are in demand at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@11¼c. for Hams. Smoked Meats are firm and in good request. Sales of 15,000 lbs. Western Shoulders, at 9½c., and 25,000 lbs. Smoked Sides, at 11¾c. Lard is hardly so firm; the demand is moderate. Sales of 221 bbls. at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and small lots, 13½c. Butter is quite firm, and in fair demand, 12c.@15c. for Ohio, and 14c.@18c. for State, and choice do. 19c.@21c. Cheese is salable at 7c.@9½c. for Ohio, and 9c.@11c. for State.

RICE—Is quiet; sales of 150 tcs., at $4 50@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is trivial. Sales of 575 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7c. for Refining, and 10 hhds. Cuba at 7¼c.

TALLOW—The market is steady, the demand moderate. Sales of 18,000 lbs., at 10½c. Rough State is in fair request at 9c., cash.

TEAS—The demand is moderate, and prices are steady. A few invoices of Greens have been taken at full prices.

WHISKY—The market is firm, the demand fair. Sales of 670 bbls. at 20¾c.

WOOL—The market is quite firm for all descriptions, both foreign and domestic, but the inquiry for the moment is limited. Sales of 55,000 lbs. Native Fleece at 42c.@60c., the latter rate for choice Saxony; 45,000 lbs. Texas unwashed at 24c.@27c.; 25,000 lbs. Lambs pulled at 34c.@37c., 6 months, and 150 bales Mestiza on private terms.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d.; 28,000 bush. Wheat at 10½d.; 30 hhds. Tallow on private terms; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 125 hhds. at 27s. 6d. To London, 10,000 bush. Wheat at 11d.; 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. To Rotterdam, 350 logs Cedar at $6 ℔ 40 cubic feet; 250 bbls. Beans, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—LE DIABLE A QUATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY—THRICE MARRIED—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE ROBBERS—THE ALPINE MAID—EL HYDER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pony Express arrived at St. Joseph on Sunday night, with advices from California to the 25th of July, Japan to the 26th of June, and China to the 26th of May, and also later news from the West Coast of Mexico. From California we learn that business remained much depressed. The arrivals of silver ore from Washoe at San Francisco continued very heavy, the shipments being estimated at one hundred tons per month. Still further discoveries of silver mines are also reported.

The condition of affairs on the West Coast of Mexico remains unsettled. The town of Guaymas was threatened by the Taqui Indians of Sonora, and the Governor was endeavoring to raise a force with which to drive them back. The difficulties between the American Consul at Mazatlan and the authorities, relative to the seizure of three American vessels, are said to be amicably adjusted.

From Japan, the news is interesting and important. With the increased facilities for trade afforded by the treaties recently made with other nations, a lucrative foreign trade was springing up. The French and British forces in China were obtaining their principal supplies from Japan, including horses. The tea-trade of Shanghai with the interior of China being interrupted on account of the troubles with the rebels, the Japanese were doing a handsome tea-trade also. The city of Kanagawa, the principal trading port, is represented to have nearly doubled in size and population within a year on account of the increased trade. The Japanese merchants, of course, under these circumstances, are much in favor of a continuance of the present state of things, but the mass of the people are represented to be more prejudiced than ever against foreigners, on account of an advance in the necessaries of life consequent upon the trade with them. An earthquake was stated to have taken place in the interior, about 200 miles from Kanagawa, which swallowed up an entire town, containing eight or ten thousand inhabitants.

From China, we learn that an attack of the Rebel forces was anticipated at Shanghai, on account of which the foreign merchants had fled to Souchay. The Rebels were reported to have been recently very successful. They had taken the large city of Souchow, which gave them the control of the entire country in that direction.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at this port late last night, having left Southampton on the 25th ult. Her advices are no later than those by the *Kangaroo*, which we published yesterday morning, as telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship *Vigo*, which left here on Saturday last for Liverpool, will make Cape Race today or to-morrow, and communicate with the shore for the latest dispatches from this City.

Our Utah correspondent states that the appointment of Judge KINNEY as Chief of Utah, and ALEXANDER WILSON as Associate Justice, is received with favor by the Mormons. Their antecedents are such that it is believed there will be some chance for fair trials and an impartial administration of the law, which the Mormons, whether justly or unjustly, believed to be impossible under the former judges of the Territory. In this state of the case, it is to be hoped that an investigation of the circumstances attending the Mountain Meadows massacre will take place, as it is understood that BRIGHAM YOUNG and other Mormon dignitaries have expressed a desire that such an investigation might take place, provided an unbiased Court could be obtained.

Our Special Correspondent gives a graphic description of the public festivities, illuminations and decorations with which the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Halifax was signalized. His Royal Highness appears to be a great favorite with the people, who have been universally pleased with his gentle demeanor and unaffected modesty. Our correspondent gives a particular description of the landing of the Prince, of the ceremonies attendant thereon, and of the Government ball on the following evening, at which all the *élite* of Halifax, and many distinguished English and American citizens were present. The enthusiasm was, of course, very great, and the fact that the Prince danced "until three o'clock in the morning" with quite a number of partners, has multiplied his graces in the eyes of the fairer sex. Our correspondent telegraphs from Frederickton an account of the reception in that city.

A meeting of British residents of New-York was held at the Astor House last evening, to consider the propriety of extending an appropriate welcome on behalf of British subjects in this City, to the Prince of Wales on his visit to New-York. About one hundred persons were present. Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, was chosen Chairman, and made a speech disavowing, on behalf of the British residents, any intention to interfere in any manner with the reception that might be extended to the Prince of Wales by the citizens of New-York. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to take preliminary steps for getting up some demonstration of respect to the Prince, which, while it should not interfere with the public reception, yet should testify the esteem in which His Royal Highness is held by his future subjects now resident in this country.

Our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* gives an interesting and amusing description of her trip from this City to Point Comfort. This time there appears to have been no serious cause to grumble or complain. The wants of the passengers were carefully provided for, and, as there were few persons on board, they had plenty of room and enjoyed a luxurious trip compared with that of the unfortunate crowd on the previous excursion. The passengers themselves seem to have been perfectly satisfied with their accommodations, as they held a meeting and passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the ship.

The great Cricket Match between eleven Cricketers from Canada and eleven Cricketers of the United States, was commenced yesterday at Hoboken, but not concluded. The match was well contested on both sides. The five American Cricketers of the United States Eleven have made two-thirds of the score of their side, which leads the Canadians by eleven runs.

A Christian Union Camp Meeting is now in progress at Yonkers, New-York, on the ground occupied last year. The peculiarity of this meeting is that it is participated in by churches of various denominations, including Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The camp-meeting will continue one week, and will be visited by a large number of ministers of various persuasions.

The funeral of Brevet-Major MORTON FAIRCHILD, of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday from the Governor's Room in the City Hall. A battalion of four Companies from the 11th Regiment acted as an escort, and the Scott Life Guard and the survivors of the New-York Volunteers as a guard of honor. The body was interred at Greenwood.

The report of the Registrar of Deaths for the week ending Aug. 4 is as follows: Men, 101; women, 75; boys, 171; girls, 150. Total, 497. The deaths from acute diseases were 303, of which cholera infantum numbered 89; diarrhœa, 25; infantile convulsions, 25; inflammation of the brain, 22; scarlet fever, 15. From chronic disease the deaths were 151, of which consumption claimed 54, and infantile marasmus 40. Deaths from external cause were 43.

Application was made at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, for an order to sell the Old Dutch Church in Nassau-street, now used by the Government as a Post-office. The matter was referred to JOHN J. HOFFMAN, Esq., to report if any bodies were still interred on the property—pending which proceedings are suspended.

The Stock Market advanced yesterday 3 to 4 ℔ cent. on the Western shares; 1@1¼ on New-York Central, and 2 ℔ cent. on Hudson and Harlem Preferred; closing strong, after a day of considerable excitement. The Money and Exchange markets quiet. The Bank return shows a gain on the Discount average of $1,043,000 and a loss on the Specie average of $971,000. The Custom-House returns of the trade for July show a diminished importation of Foreign Merchandise of three millions, and a diminished export of Specie of three and a-half millions, compared with the same month last year. For the seven months of the calendar year the falling off in Imports is nearly fourteen millions.

Cotton steady, but more active. Coffee is quiet, pending a public sale announced on Wednesday. Molasses is dull. Sugars quiet but firm. Rice steady. Naval Stores are quiet. Whale Oil is still active and prices tend upward. Flour more active and firmer. Wheat 1c.@2c. better, and active. Corn firm.

The Irish Question.

The London Press has just exposed itself to a great deal of severe and well-merited censure from its Continental critics by the extraordinary way in which it has combined to suppress a letter of remonstrance addressed originally to the *Times* by the author of a French pamphlet, entitled *La Question Irlandaise*, in reference to the strictures passed upon himself and his work by the Paris correspondent of the great English journal.

Our readers will remember that no little excitement was caused by this pamphlet at the time of its recent appearance in Paris. It is one of the natural consequences of the strict censorship which the Emperor NAPOLEON thinks fit to inflict upon the French Press, that himself or his advisers are held responsible by the public opinion of Europe for every political paper reflecting sharply on any foreign State which is suffered to see the day in France. Of course, in nine cases out of ten, the Imperial Government has no more to do with these papers than the Emperor of China; but it is only reasonable and righteous that they should be charged to its account, so long as it persists in keeping up its system of tutelage over the intellect of France. The writer of the "*Question Irlandaise*" was accordingly credited by his English critics with an Imperial inspiration; and his pamphlet being interpreted as the straw which proved at least how the wind of war might one day set, was pretty severely handled by the London journalists. The *Times*, in particular, complimented the work as a "farrago of nonsense," and the writer as a "grotesque ignoramus," and a "hopelessly stupid ass." The style of these criticisms is certainly not unimpeachable, and it could hardly be expected that any writer of respectability would condescend to notice observations couched in so offensive a form. However, the French pampheleteer in question thought it worth his while to protest, and drew up a letter to the *Times* in which, after sarcastically praising the gracious courtesy of his critic, he wished to be informed whether the charge of "ignorance" was made against him as a matter of criticism or merely as a matter of abuse. In the former case, he asked to be informed whether he was wrong in the following positions, on which his whole pamphlet rested:

1. "Whether Ireland did or did not produce twice as much as was necessary to feed and clothe her whole population during the very years in which hundreds of thousands of Irishmen died of famine, or were forced to emigrate?"

2. "Whether Ireland, being by an immense majority of her people a Catholic country, is or is not compelled to pay a heavy tax for the support of an established Protestant Church?"

3. "Whether in the national schools of Ireland the books employed are or are not expurgated of every allusion to the nationality and to the religion of Ireland?"

4. "Whether it is or is not a sign of perfect content in Ireland that emigration has recommenced at the present day on an enormous scale?"

5. "Whether the British Government has or has not refused to intrust arms and rifles to the Irish people and to organize volunteer corps in Ireland?"

"If I am wrong on all these points," proceeds the injured pamphleteer, "then perhaps you may continue to call me an 'ignorant scribbler'; but if I am right would not your correspondent do better to write like a gentleman and observe the rules of politeness?"

This letter, although accompanied by the address of the writer, the *Times* refused to insert. It was then offered to various other leading journals of London, none of which would consent to print it. Of course, it was thereupon forwarded to Dublin, and instantly displayed with a grand explosion of rhetorical fireworks in all the newspapers of Erin. The *Nation* became jubilant over the defeat of the *Times*, "driven to the wall by the French writer." The *Irishman*, the *Morning News*, the whole chorus of the sons of St. Patrick broke out into one grand pœan over the cowardice of the English press, in shrinking from questions to which no negative reply was possible; and no further argument was pronounced necessary to substantiate the conclusion drawn by the author of *La Question Irlandaise* from his positions, that the "independence of Ireland is absolutely essential to the continued existence of the Irish race in Europe." Reproduced all over the Continent, the rejected letter goes the rounds of Europe, carrying everywhere the conviction that England trembles at every whisper of the wrongs of Ireland; that the liberty of the English Press means simply liberty to suppress all truths unwelcome to the English mind, and all discussion involving even a possibility of defeat to English opinions or of damage to English interests.

All this, of course, is sufficiently absurd. Great as the wrongs of Ireland incontestibly are, and deep-seated as is the animosity of the Irish race against a people whom they have known for centuries as conquerors, and only for years as friends, we are still most sure that nothing but evil could flow to Ireland from a severance of the bond which unites her fortunes with those of Great Britain. If England has done much evil and most cruel injustice to Ireland, she has not shrunk, at least, from acknowledging her wrong-doing, and the world has seen few examples of a dominant State stripping itself so resolutely of the attributes of domination, and setting itself so earnestly at work to atone for its past tyrannies, as England has done on the question of Ireland, since the Reform bill inaugurated a new era of domestic politics in the British Empire.

But the senseless and unfair behavior of the English Press in this case illustrates one of the weak points of the English character, which is also one of the present perils of England's situation. The grievances of Ireland, no matter by whom discussed, or in what tone, strike the average Englishman as a mere weary impertinence. Because it is undoubtedly true that England is a more advanced nation than Ireland—that she is richer in intellect, in resources and in glory—Englishmen unconsciously assume that it must be very silly for Irishmen to be dissatisfied with the supremacy of so illustrious a people as themselves. It can be no great hardship, they think, for Irish peasants to pay their tithes to the support of so cultivated a body of men as the Anglo-Irish clergy, and no calamity for Irish gentlemen, whose forefathers talked an unknown and uncouth Celtic tongue, to be pooh-poohed on the question of nationality by writers who use the language of SHAKESPEARE and of MILTON. The natural consequence of this state of feeling among the ruling race is a chronic desire on the part of the race which is ruled to kick their bland and presumptuous fellow-subjects into better manners. Most Englishmen think, with the *Saturday Review*, that "the Irish have nothing to complain of," and though the proposition is certainly far too sweeping, it is not detitute of truth. But when they go on to insist that the reason why the Irish have nothing to complain of is that the English are such a brilliant and superior and benevolent people, providentially appointed to rule Ireland for her good, it is not merely "Irish nature but human nature" itself which revolts at the assumption that a Tipperary peasant ought to part gladly with his pig to a British parson, because ALFRED THE GREAT was a Saxon, and that an evicted cottier in Connaught should quit his paternal sod with rapture because NEWTON learned the secrets of nature in an English University.

Japan in Motion.

Japan is rapidly learning one of the great lessons of Christian history, and profiting by the misfortunes of her neighbors. The advices which reach us to-day from the Far East, by the Overland Express, are of the best augury for the success of the mighty commercial revolution which began in the diplomatic victories of Mr. Commissioner HARRIS, and has been so solemnly set before the world in the great Embassy which recently quitted our shores.

While the vast empire of China is assailed at once by the shocks of internal rebellion and the hostile advance of the Western armaments, and the trade of Chinese ports is dwindling away in the presence of the uncertain future, the Japanese are driving a brisk traffic at the expense of the Celestial State. The Anglo-French Allies have roused all Japanese jockeydom to an extraordinary activity, and the commerce in horses which is announced to be in full operation between Kanagawa and Chusan has already attained proportions worthy the respectful attention of Yorkshire itself. The silks and teas of Japan are coming forward too, to take the place of the same articles in the China trade, and the population of the single City of Kanagawa is said to have tripled during the last year, in consequence of the stimulus applied by foreign commerce, and of the intelligent energy with which the natives are availing themselves of the new career opened to their industry.

These tidings agreeably relieve the anxiety excited by the political complications which seemed so short a time since to be gathering around the Japanese party in favor of intercourse with the foreign world. It is true that the lower orders of the population are said to be showing symptoms of dissatisfaction at the influence of this sudden increase in population and in commercial activity upon the prices of the necessaries of life. But this is an inevitable incident of similar developments in every country. It was not so very long ago that the populace of London rose, under the influence of similar feelings, upon the unfortunate immigrants whom persecution drove from the Continent, to plant themselves and their laborious gifts upon the soil of England. The Japanese have proved themselves sufficiently skillful in the art of government for us to await with confidence the result of the new trial to which their institutions are now subjected, and we may reasonably hope, (and not without a legitimate feeling of national pride,) that as the diplomacy of America has played by far the largest part in inaugurating this great social era in Japanese history, so the results of the experience of the Japanese men of consideration who have been learning in America what sound principles of public policy may accomplish, will not be useless in carrying Japan safely onward in the course upon which she has entered.

A New Nationalism.

The Charleston *Mercury* has discovered a radical cure for the sectionalism which has triumphed, as it says, in the bosom of every great political party in the Union, has demolished one great political organization after another, and has now arrayed the "two sections of the Union face to face on distinct sectional issues, in the Presidential election." If any journal in the country is entitled to be heard as an authority on sectionalism and its remedies, it is certainly the Charleston *Mercury*. The *Mercury* has the same claims on attention when it speaks of this subject, as Constantinople in a debate on the plague, or Satan in a disquisition on sin.

The *Mercury's* hope for the country, then, is suggested by a contemplation of the position of South Carolina. "South Carolina," we are told, "stands alone in her attitude on the Presidential election. Not a Press in the State advocates the election of either Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. BELL to the Presidency. Squatter Sovereignty and 'the Union and Constitution' Party—so called—have not a single representative in the Press of the State. The people of South Carolina are united in supporting but one ticket for the Presidency, and that is Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE." Were all the Southern States equally clean and clear of all distracting differences of opinion, were the whole Southern people united like the people of South Carolina, in supporting the candidates of the Secessionist faction of the Democratic Party, the *Mercury* thinks there would be no sectional issues in the coming election. The great questions of constitutional right and of policy which, as we are informed, "have been sinking out of sight under the black cover of sectionalism," would emerge into the broad light of nationality, if all the South insisted upon establishing its own opinions irreversibly and permanently in the seats of power at Washington. "National parties, which have been "stripped of their nationality," would be found again clothed and in their right mind, were the *Mercury's* dream realized, and every Southern voter converted into an irreclaimable seceder.

This is certainly a novel, though we must own a slightly perplexing, way of escape from the evils which menace the country. To our humble and uninspired vision, it is not easy to detect the exact difference between a "nationality" which is to arise out of "absolute devotion to the rights of the South" and a "nationality" which is to arise out of absolute devotion to the rights of the North. If "sectionalism" is to be cured by a complete victory of the ideas of one section over the ideas of the other, why may not the happy result flow from the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, as well as from the choice of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE?

We fear that our Southern physician of the body politic has been simply plagiarising from the oldest practice of the political faculty. At the time of the Reformation, IGNATIUS LOYOLA had a very similar notion in regard to the schismatic sorrows of the Church; and the Druses have just been trying to "nationalize" Syrian politics in much the same way.

Our Peculiar Institution.

We beg leave to call the attention of the defenders of American honor or Southern rights the two, of course, are one and the same thing) to the atrocious conduct of a distinguished body of French *savans*, the "Societé d'Economie Politique." At the last meeting of this Association, one of its most accomplished members, M. QUIJANO, had the audacity to say that, "in some particulars, it might be doubted whether the separation of the great North-American Republic from the mother-country had been exclusively beneficial to the colonies." "It is possible," said this blasphemous person, "that the immense progress made by the United States might have been made without a separation, for Canada, remaining faithful to the British Crown, has advanced, under less favorable conditions of soil and climate quite as remarkably as the United States. At all events, North America, if united to Great Britain, would to-day have been delivered from the curse of Slavery, which tarnishes her splendor, diminishes her power, and will one day bring on her political ruin, as it has already achieved her moral decadence." Will it be believed by the enlightened statesmen who have demonstrated that African Slavery is the foundation-stone of all our greatness, that this person was not instantly ejected from the learned Society which he disgraces as an incompetent and fanatical blockhead? And who can longer question the propriety of selecting our foreign ministers from the slaveholding States? Every envoy whom we send abroad from the cotton-fields of the Gulf States, or the tobacco plantations of Virginia, is a missionary whose services are most urgently needed by the most civilized nations of the Old World.

Minor Topics.

—There is a strange fatality about the ancient office of Alderman. Once the glory of the Saxon aristocracy, it has come to be the shame of American Democracy; once significant of honest wisdom in peace, and of active valor in war, it has come to be synonymous in America with astute knavery, and in England with obese imbecility. We need not illustrate the peculiarities of the American Alderman for the benefit of New-York readers fresh from their amazement at Boole's big ball! but the following type of the British City Father deserves commemoration. Since the famous "*apple* of discord, which was destined to pour forth the *deluge* of anarchy and kindle the *flames* of insurrection," there has been nothing more ample in the way of rhetorical rigmarole. At a recent meeting called in London to denounce the Lords for throwing back the paper-*duties* upon the Commons, Alderman RYLAND delivered himself of the following sentiments:

"Let Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. BRIGHT, and others of the independent members, resolve upon taking a distinct course of action, even at the risk of the overthrow of the Government, and they would sound a *key-note* which would at least *obtain* a very large minority in the House of Commons, and be *a basis* of very effective action by the people throughout the country. At all events, it would have the effect of *punishing* the arch-traitor in this matter."

Whereupon all the other Aldermen present naturally burst into uproarious "cheers" of admiration.

—The Pope's friends are looking about for somebody upon whom they can lay the blame of GARIBALDI'S successes and VICTOR EMANUEL'S obstinate good health. They have been praying so long and so savagely at both of these personages, without so much as giving either of them a pain in the stomach, that they begin to think a screw loose somewhere. At Treviso, the other day, a preaching monk, we are told by a highly orthodox journal, "lost his temper and indulged in strange language. He took the Virgin Mary sharply to task, reproaching her with her ingratitude towards PIUS IX., who had done so much for her glory!" If this story were told of one of the Gold Coast Negroes, who beat their wooden gods severely when the fish won't bite or the yams moulder, we should know what to say of it.

—Mr. WARD, our Minister to China, has not been guilty of a superfluity of good things during his representation, but the steps which he has now taken in vindication of his dignity merit much commendation. A dispatch by the Overland Mail informs the *Morning Chronicle* (Eng.) that Mr. WARD has taken some steps to contradict Lord PALMERSTON in regard to his *mot* in Parliament on the preposterous invention of the American Minister having gone to Pekin in a box. If anything calculated to lower the dignity of Columbia could be imagined, it would be the picture of her accredited representative going to peek-in in a box.

—Somebody has said of the greatest of German watering-places, "Baden is a poem." If so, it is a poem in 14,000 verses, for at the beginning of July that number of guests had already arrived in this paradise of princes and faro players. By the side of such a poem as this Saratoga and Sharon subside into plain prose, but that they do so is the fault of the hotel-keepers who have refused to put either "rhyme and reason" into their bills.

Personal.

—We regret to learn that Dr. CARNOCHAN is suffering very severely from suppurative inflammation of the right hand and arm, contracted from the absorption of the dropsical effusion of a late patient. Fears have been expressed that he might lose the use of his hand, which to this distinguished operating surgeon is one of no ordinary importance, both to himself and the community.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER is erecting an immense barn on his farm at Peekskill—a fact which induces the good country people for miles around to visit the country residence of the Brooklyn Shepherd.

—THOMAS CORWIN—TOM, the Wagon Boy—has been nominated by acclamation as candidate for Congress by the Republicans of Fayette County, Ohio.

—Prof. FOWLER, so well known as the senior partner of the Phrenological firm of FOWLER & WELLS, is in Europe, where he is creating quite a *furore* in his professional practice.

—GARIBALDI'S name is forbidden notice in the French newspapers, except when absolutely necessary.

—Ex-President FILLMORE and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, with their ladies, were stopping at the International Hotel, at Niagara, last week.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Inspection of the Military Department of the West—Protection for the Pony Express—The Paraguay Claims—The Kaw Reservation Lands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

At the instance of Secretary FLOYD an inspection of the Department of the West will be made by Major IRVIN MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, assisted by Capt. DAVID R. JONES.

Col. SMITH, commanding the Department of Utah, reports having furnished Mr. SPENCER, the agent of the Pony Express Company, with sixty Mississippi rifles, one hundred army-size revolvers, and eight thousand cartridges, to defend the express riders against the Indians.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON is expected here on Thursday, when the decision in the case of the Paraguay claimants will be made known. Mr. JOHNSON has not yet intimated to Señor BERGES what his judgment will be.

A Government draft for $200,000, given for the property known as Live Point, was canceled to-day at the Treasury Department. The cause of the cancelation is not known.

Information reached the Indian Department to-day that the settlers on the Kaw Reservation are banding together to prevent persons from bidding for these lands when offered in market. The treaty with these Indians requires all bids to be sealed and forwarded to the Indian Office, for the very purpose of preventing the combination now threatened.

Gen. LANE has returned to Washington, looking remarkably well after his Southern tour.

Secretary FLOYD is expected to return on Wednesday.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. WILLIAMS is absent on a visit to Maine. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 6.

Mr. CONRAD, Secretary of War under Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, who is now here, is preparing for publication a letter urging a joint Bell and Douglas ticket as of Unionists for the sake of the Union, and proposing that the successful electors under such an arrangement choose between these Presidential candidates according to their relative strength.

Official dispatches from Utah state that in addition to the hundred revolvers heretofore supplied, sixty rifles, together with the necessary ammunition, have been furnished by the proper military officer at Camp Floyd to the Pony-Express riders for defence against the Indians.

Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINSON has been appointed Postmaster at Woodstock, Vermont, in place of BROWN removed.

Nearly all the foreign Ministers are absent from Washington. Senor TASSARRA, the Spanish Envoy, is an exception, but he will, in the course of this week, start on a Northern tour.

At the instance of the Secretary of War, Major MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, assisted by Capt. DAVID R. JONES, will shortly make an inspection of the Department of the West.

Gen. Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

Gen. WALKER'S expedition, consisting of five vessels and five hundred men, left the Island of Cozegumel on the 20th ult. for Nicaragua.

STATE POLITICS.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

The attendance of delegates to the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention at present is light, but a number of delegates will arrive by the next train.

It is expected there will be a full representation tomorrow.

Very few outsiders muster as yet.

The only leaders now present are Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., and Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL is not here yet, but it is expected that he will arrive here in the morning.

Hon. EDWIN CROSWELL has remained over at Albany, and will not be here, in consequence of indifferent health. He is said to favor a compromise and union.

The organization of which JOHN A. GREEN is the head appears to be the one generally recognized by the delegates as regular. Mr. SCHELL, it is thought, will not make any great opposition to it, as many delegates from New-York give in allegiance to Mr. GREEN.

It appears certain that a straight ticket, both State and electoral, will be made, but there is some effort among a few delegates at postponement, for the purpose of effecting a compromise.

A Breckinridge and Lane Club was organized tonight in the city.

The 11 o'clock train from the East brings up some additions to the delegates already here, including Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and a majority of the New York delegation.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is talked of for Governor by acclamation, but his wishes will be consulted. He is expected here to morrow. If he does not wish to run, probably Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR will be the nominee of the Convention.

A caucus is being held at the Voorhees House tonight.

ANOTHER REPORT.

SYRACUSE JOURNAL OFFICE, Nonday, Aug. 6.

The Delegates to the Breckinridge and Lane Democractic State Convention which meets to-morrow are arriving freely, and there is no doubt that every Assembly District in the State will be represented.

There will be but one organization, and the Convention will be called to order by Hon. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee.

We are assured by those who know, that a full State and Electoral Ticket will be nominated, and that no fusion will take place.

Resolutions are already prepared indorsing BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous Political Matters.

LITTLE VALLEY, Monday, Aug. 6.

At a Convention held here Saturday, FREDERICK A. SAXTON was elected delegate to the Syracuse Convention of the 15th, for the First District of Cattaraugus County. A. B. PARSONS was chosen alternate.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, Aug. 6.

At a Convention held at Middletown to-day CHARLES M. THOMPSON, of Hamptonburgh, was chosen delegate, and DANIEL THOMPSON, of Crawford, alternate to the Breckinridge and Lane State Convention from the Second District of Orange County.

TROY, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic Convention for this District met in this city Saturday evening and appointed JOHN B. PIERSON Delegate, and JOHN B. SPICER Alternate, to the Democratic State Convention of the 7th instant. The Second Assembly District has chosen ISAAC S. GRANT as Delegate, and E. C. REYNOLDS as Alternate to the same Convention.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Assembly Districts of Erie County elected the following delegates to represent the National Democracy (Breckinridge) at Syracuse, August 7: Col. H. K. VIELE, CARLOS COBB, MARTIN KELLER, DANIEL KARIDY.

Kentucky State Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 6.

The returns received from the election in Kentucky indicates the election of COOMBS the opposition candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, by a large majority. We have the following returns:

Williamstown—COOMBS 97 majority.
Frankfort—COOMBS 147 majority.
Maysville—COOMBS 153 majority.
Fayette County—COOMBS 700 majority.
Bourbon County—COOMBS 480 majority.
Nicholas County—COOMBS 125 majority.
Campbell County—COOMBS 650 majority.
Covington City—COOMBS 500 majority.
Louisville—COOMBS, 4,275; MCCLARTY, 1,093; BOLLING, 384.

North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Aug. 6.

The *Express* (neutral) has just received the following from a reliable source at Raleigh:

"Full returns from forty-five counties show a nett gain for POOL of 3,049 over GILMER'S vote in 1856. These forty-five counties constitute two-thirds of the popular vote in the State. Admitting that POOL will gain in the same ratio in the remainder of the State ELLIS'S majority will be 7,587. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will be reduced considerably, but it is too large to be overcome. The Democrats have evidently carried the State.

Missouri State Election.

WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Aug. 6.

BALLOU, Democrat, is elected Representative certain, and REID and the Regular Democratic State ticket will get from 200 to 400 majority. HANCOCK JACKSON, as far as heard from, gets four votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Aug. 6.

PHELPS will beat both of his competitors 2,500. HANCOCK JACKSON will not receive 1,000 votes in this Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 6.

The whole Union ticket is ahead in this county about 400.

WARSAW, Monday, Aug. 6.

C. T. JACKSON'S majority, together with the State ticket in Benton County, is from 400 to 500. REID, for Congress, received the same majority as the State ticket. Judge BALLOU, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature by 400 majority.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 6.

This township gives PRICE 150 majority, and ORR about 160 majority. Liberty township gives PRICE 31 majority. Union township gives PRICE 105 majority.

Later from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

The schooner *Potomac* has arrived here with later advices from Vera Cruz and dispatches for Washington.

The city was healthy.

The Spanish frigate *Isabel II.* had arrived at Vera Cruz, to communicate with the Spanish Minister.

MIRAMON was at Lagos.

The Liberals were concentrating their forces to attack the capitol.

The Liberals had seized the Bishop of Guadalajara so that they might be able to exchange him for URUGA.

The Miramon Party had threatened to attack Vera Cruz.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad was held at Avondale on Saturday. A resolution was adopted authorizing a lease of the road within twenty days to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, unless a subscription is raised to carry on the road under the present direction.

The National Masonic School of Instruction.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 6.

The National Masonic School of Instruction, Mr. W. ROBB MORRIS, of Kentucky, President, is now holding its sixth general session in this city, at the Masonic Hall. The opening address was delivered by A. L. HOSMER, of Ohio. Visitors are present from many lodges in this State, New-Hampshire, New-York, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Nebraska Territory, &c.

Reward for the Capture of Cross, the Escaped Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

District-Attorney MANN offers a reward of $500 for the capture of J. BUCHANAN CROSS, the escaped forger.

Explosion at a Distillery.

EDINBURGH, Ind., Monday, Aug. 6.

The whisky receiver at ADAMS, MCCORMICK & Co.'s distillery, exploded yesterday afternoon, instantly killing MARION MEADOWS. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. PINCKNEY were badly burned, but will recover.

Later from Brazos.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived here with Brazos dates of the 2d inst., and $164,000 in treasure. The news is unimportant.

Destructive Fire.

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 6.

NEWBANK'S factory, a hotel, two stores, a dwelling house, and the bridge across the White River, were destroyed by fire in Gaysville this morning. Loss $100,000.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

FARTHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 6.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now due off this point with one day's later news from Europe.

Music.

Miss ADELINA PATTI is to sing on Thursday evening next at Saratoga—for with this week Saratoga dies in aromatic pain—and on Tuesday of next week at Newport—for with the next week Newport begins its perfect life. The calendar of fashion could hardly be more charmingly interpreted. The two musical journals of New-York, the *Musical World* and *Musical Review*, have run together like two drops of water into one. "To this marriage of true minds" let us not only "offer no impediment," but contrariwise pronounce upon it our benediction. Mr. WARDWELL, of the *World*, retains the management of the harmonious household, and Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, the most graceful of critics, will still wield its attractive terrors. We wish the twain made one an indefinite increase of their domestic circle.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Capt. W. M. GARDNER, of the Second Infantry, writing from Fort Abercombie, on July 10th, gives an exceedingly interesting account of an impromptu method of crossing a river which was not properly laid down on the maps. His command, consisting of Companies A, D, and I, Second Regiment of Foot, left Fort Randall on the 5th July. The passage of the Missouri was commenced on the 10th and perfected on the 13th. "On the morning of the 27th," reports the captain, "we arrived at the Big Liout River, which, to my surprise, I found to be a stream about thirty yards wide, very rapid, and not fordable. At the point we struck, there was not a bush or tree in sight. Two wagon-beds were covered with canvas, and a connection made with the opposite bank by men swimming over with a rope. In these beds the command and stores were crossed over, an occupation that occupied twelve hours, the men working constantly. On the 30th, crossed a part of the St. Peter's River in the same manner that we crossed the Liout." Capt. GARDNER contributes a very valuable description of the route over which he traveled. Parts of it, he judges, are well adapted for settlers.

A report to the War Department states that a new route (through the Spanish Fork Cañons, from Camp Floyd to Green River, is sixty miles shorter than that traveled by FORNING.

We extract the following paragraph from Special Order 88th, just issued from the Head-quarters of the Army, by command of Gen. SCOTT:

"At the instance of the Secretary of War, an inspection of the Department of the West will be made by Maj. IRWIN MCDOWELL, Adjutant General, assisted by Capt. DAVID JONES, the latter named officer reporting to the former, for his special instruction."

A letter from the Pacific Squadron states that 41 desertions from the United States ships *Lancaster* and *Cyane* had taken place. The crew of the former had not been allowed on shore for 13 months.

Commodore BELL, the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, visited his new flag ship yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Board of Engineers has adjourned. It recommended for promotion Messrs. WILLIAMS and BUMPTON.

The report of the survey held on the steam frigate *Roanoke* states that it would take six months, and cost $90,000, to fit that vessel out for sea.

The Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Station, Mr. KING, has just completed a work on steam-engines and propellers, which is published by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street. This is the first book written by a practical naval engineer.

A Paymaster of the African Squadron, who returned as an invalid, has arrived in town. He reports the officers and crews of ships on the African Station to be in good health.

THE LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.—All remained quiet at Occoquan at the latest advices. Up to Monday at noon, there had been no attempt to replace the pole destroyed on Friday last. Mr. JOSEPH T. JANNEY publishes a statement in the Alexandria *Gazette*, setting forth his position in relation to the affair. The following is an extract: "I was deeply pained, as well as mortified, to find my name brought into public notice in the *Gazette* of the 28th instant, in the account there given in regard to the late disturbance at Occoquan, about taking down the Lincoln and Hamlin pole. It is true that I did, from a sense of duty, claim protection for the pole, as it stood on land in which I was interested—in the first place, because the citizens of the place, irrespective of party, were almost unanimously opposed to having it cut down; second, because I felt quite sure that if it were forcibly taken down, it would only tend to increase the bad feeling already prevailing in this community; and I also feared it might result in violence and bloodshed. In regard to the rencontre between myself and Col. BRAWNER, I wish to add, that under momentary excitement I made use of language which was doubtless very censurable upon my part, and which he construed into an insult, (though not so intended by me,) and he at once dealt me several blows, from which I defended myself the best I could. It was soon over, and I was but slightly hurt. Having been born and raised among the Society of Friends, I stand exactly where they do in regard to Slavery. I am not an Abolitionist, nor even a Republican, as I expect to help to carry this good old State for BELL and EVERETT."

THE SECOND GREAT EASTERN TRIP.

Anticipated Sorrows and Preliminary Fears—Good Weather and an Especially Tight Sea-boat—Incidents of the Voyage—General Impressions and a Deliberate summing up of the Great Eastern's Merit, and the Demerit of her Managers and Directors.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
Out of Sight of Land, Lat and Lon. Unknown,
Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

You will perceive by the date of this letter that your correspondent is fairly afloat on the "world of waters." Relieved from the vexatious fore-shortenings of brick lanes and chimney tops, our view is shut in by the ringed horizon alone. Nothing resembling an omnibus is to be seen, and if there are any horse railways in this vicinity they are surely submarine. This walking on the waters is decidedly better even than walking in the City Hall Park. There are no lamp-posts here to run against, and no triangular inclosures to vex you with the admonition "Keep off the Grass." Little boys do not meet you at every corner and insist on blacking your boots. Policemen do not threaten you and strong-minded and strong-limbed females do not crowd you off the sidewalks. In view of all these favoring circumstances and delightful exemptions you must excuse your correspondent if he is inadvertently betrayed into any little ecstasies, seemingly inconsistent with the grave dignity of reportorial character.

Allow me to premise by saying that I did not enter on this ocean-trip with any especial enthusiasm. When first suggested it seemed rather a bore than otherwise. Phantoms of famine and of thirst flitted before my eyes. Unsavory lobster salads were apparent in the foreground of a panorama of mental horrors, while water at ten cents the glass dimly glimmered in the distance. To rid myself of the journey I represented to the worthy gentleman who engineers the economy of the TIMES, that the *Great Eastern* had already been gone to death, and that nothing now remained but to sing her requiem. He replied that the great ship had a constitutional aptitude for accidents, and that there was a strong likelihood of her blowing up during this excursion, in which event it was necessary that some one connected with the office should be on board of her. Struck with the force of these observations I yielded a ready assent, slipped a few changes of linen in my carpet sack, and, with Raphaelic resignation, started for the foot of Hammond-street and Annapolis Roads.

On my way to the quay opposite which the *Great Eastern* lay moored, I encountered a sailor-man, who button-holed me as COLERIDGE'S Ancient Mariner did the Wedding Guest. He informed me that the *Great Eastern* would not sail that day, as he had libeled her for a debt of $25, and she was now in the iron clutches of the law. The folly of attempting to bind such a Leviathan with wisps of legal straw was too apparent to merit attention; and I passed on, to meet two irate individuals, who declared that after coming two thousand miles—from away beyond St. Paul—to see the *Great Eastern*, they had been denied access to her decks. In the red-heat of their indignation they forged some very sharp cornered oaths and launched them at the hull of the marine monster;—it was haughty of the Minnesotians, but natural. And yet, as my fortunes for the time being are identical with those of the *Great Eastern*, I trust that their peculiar supplications in her behalf may not meet with a favorable response.

The steamer *Magnolia* was the *Great Eastern's* jolly-boat *pro tem.*, and conveyed the excursionists on board. We numbered 105 persons all told, or about 99 souls, for I discovered that six of the party did not carry these gossamer appendages to humanity done up beneath their waistcoasts. When a mortifying accident happens to a lady in a promiscuous assemblage, and any male members of the party burst into a horse laugh, you may conclude of those men that Nature, in kneading their clay together, forgot or neglected to put in the customary spark of divine material. There is no surer stethoscope to apply to the male breast than such an appeal to natural gallantry. That I did the inglorious six no injustice, was fully proved soon after, at supper time—they displayed too much stomach to admit of any soul.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, the capstan was manned, to drag the ponderous anchor from its muddy bed. The men indulged in a cockney chaunt. "'Eave, 'O,' very different from the clear, ringing slogan wherein the Yankee sailor delights when an anchor is to be tripped, or a topsail mast-headed. And, if ever there be a time when men are justified in dropping their h's, it is certainly when heaving up an eight-ton anchor with a capstan which refuses to hold the chain, and drops two feet where one is gained. In spite, however, of the lamentable slips which this much to be reprobated capstan made, the anchor, in no inordinate length of time, was hanging pendant from the bow, like a jewel from a lady's ear; the lady gracefully inclined her head and glided through the small craft that thronged the bay, like a Duchess among her tire-women. The Jersey ferry boats stopped their engines in mid-river and kindly refrained from running us down. The little tug boats plied hustly around our vast hull, and appeared to take a diabolical delight in whistling—tacitly taunting the *Great Eastern* with her inability to reply in a like vein. Their conduct was much as though a duck should perform its ablutions in the presence of a Queen and flout her because she couldn't kick her legs in the air and quack. We glided down the bay with no bunting displayed save "the meteor flag of England" at the fore, and the stars and stripes at the mizzen. This was as it should be. What need has a vessel with a clear title to marine nobility of meretritious adornments at her mast-head? It would be as though one should hang the turrets of a cathedral tower with chintz curtains. And here a word in regard to the grand saloon, whereof so much has been said and written. The glaring ornamentation is sadly out of place. The profane hand that spread on the gilt, and the execrable taste that guided that hard, would have painted the interior of the Pantheon bright yellow.

Firing minute guns every half hour, and majestically preserving the calm even keel and tenor of her way, the *Great Eastern* passed the Bar without being tempted to linger, and was soon cutting a rippling wake across the level surface of the open sea. There must have been a perceptible falling of the waters in the bay when her displacing hull was well out of the Narrows. We soon sunk Neversink in the distance, but long after the land was "sunk down" fire works blazed from the shores of Staten Island, and we generously returned the compliment with blue-lights, rockets and Roman candles.

It may have been fancy, but I thought that when the Moon last night rose high enough to peep over our bulwarks, she looked slightly astonished. If the Lunarians have telescopes, you may rest assured that they were all pointed at a big black spot on the disk of the planet Earth last night. True, the moon has looked down on the *Great Eastern* several times before, but they are old-fashioned bodies up there, and do not tire of wonders to soon as we of earth.

If any fault can be found with the *Great Eastern* it is because she has not motion enough. One has not the feeling of being afloat. It is more as if Park-row had surreptitiously got under weigh, or a good-sized country village, steeples, town-house and all, had suddenly tripped its anchor and drifted you out to sea. A sailor loves to feel his ship bounding under him like a steed. In this case there is all the difference that exists between riding on horseback and in an avenue car. The worst feature about the *Great Eastern*, however, is the perfect feeling of security which she begets in the mind of the passenger; she inspires a contempt for the elements which amounts to a tacit impiety. Should a prophet come among us to give warning of a flood, were the *Great Eastern* at moorings near by, we should be too apt to say: Turn on your water—here's our Ark.

If it is not too absurd to conjecture such a possibility, we would like to know what Neptune would do with the ship in the event of her foundering. The only practical use he could make of her would be to tear away the wood-work and partitions, and turn the vast kettle-hull into a frying-pan for whales. He could turn them over in it like porgies.

It seems wrong to call the *Great Eastern* a ship. No one ever heard of a ship's masts emitting steam and smoke, while her tubular mainmast is the escape pipe of auxiliary engines. In this connection let me remark, that if any one expects a description of the huge oscillating wonders of her engine-room, that person is doomed to disappointment. The mysteries of the "cut-off" and the complications of the "cylinders" all belong to that deft artificer, "TUBAL CAIN." As for me, I do not know a piston from a walking beam, and I thank Heaven for it. It is pleasure enough to see such a mass of machinery moving intelligently; the ponderous arms twining and intertwining, yet never once clashing; the shafts revolving as noiselessly as the wheels of a watch, and yet with a power that an army could not bind. "TUBAL CAIN" may profanely dive down into the ship's bowels and feel her pulse and count her heart-beats, yet after attaining this knowledge he must feel as unhappy as a man does at first discovering he has a liver. Let me here avow that I had rather be a component part of that intelligent complication of machinery than to be—well, than to be EDWARD EVERETT.

But I have no apologies to make for the uncleanliness of the *Great Eastern*. In truth, she needs them not; for it is my opinion that cleanliness is her normal condition, and if some day those having charge of her die, as I firmly believe they will, from sheer incapacity to comprehend their own breathing apparatus, she, of her own volition, will purge and purify herself thoroughly throughout. It is by no means my intention to reflect discredit on her officers. They are good-natured primitives enough, and never fail to look unhappy when anything goes wrong; but, unfortunately, their capacity is not commensurate with the capacity of the ship. I did not come on board to find fault. From the first I adopted the Chinese maxim, which inculcates the wisdom of expecting everything and being surprised at nothing. If one goes to see the Pyramids, one expects to swallow a modicum of sand and dirt, and to undergo many unpleasant experiences. Well, the *Great Eastern* was my pyramid. Nor have I undergone a tithe of the discomfort I was fully prepared to encounter. The state rooms and berths are admirably appointed, and by purchasing a third or a half interest in a bedroom steward you can always secure good attendance. Yet one instance of characteristic mismanagement, as illustrative of that which has brought reproach on the noble ship, I must cite. On this excursion we have but few more than a hundred persons on board. With a market like that of New-York at command, nothing would seem easier than to cater to the most fastidious taste in the way of edibles. But listen.

A notice in the saloons announced that breakfast would be served at 8½ o'clock this morning. At precisely 8½ o'clock the bugle sounded, and a hungry crowd rushed below, and seated themselves at table. Not a waiter made his appearance, and for half an hour we sat nibbling cold biscuit and cheese. At 9 o'clock an army of waiters rushed in, bearing smoking viands. The mystery was then explained. The breakfast hour had been changed, but the author of the change kept it religiously to himself. When the passengers came down he said not a word, but allowed them to sit at a cold table and wait. A common sense intimation to the effect that breakfast would not be ready for half an hour, would have saved some grumbling and more profanity. The official looked unhappy when he saw the dissatisfaction of the hungry crowd, but made no other apology. By way of testing what degree of talent pervades *la cuisine*, requested a morsel of chicken, and a waiter brought me a leg, as I firmly believe, of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master. Perhaps, however, I am too fault-finding; perfection is rarely attained in any kitchen, especially on shipboard. Now, I have said my grumble, and will grumble no more. A meeting was held on deck, a short time since, and a vote of thanks passed to the officers for bringing the ship safe into Chesapeake Bay. Perhaps they deserved it, but bringing a ship safely from New-York to Point Comfort is not generally thought a feat worthy of special notice. As to certifying to the good qualities of the ship, they have long since been fully proved, and it is now as silly to expatiate upon them as it would be to eulogize the steady motion and correct deportment of a planet.

Last night the occupants of Room No. 11 slept like tops. The jarring of the ship was not much more than that of a sedan chair. We were awakened in the night by a shriek that seemed to come from the depths below, but we concluded that it was only a fish we had run over, and resumed our naps. Several of us turned out unusually early this morning, to see the sun rise from the ocean. Truth compels the confession that he rose very much in his usual style, rather lazily than otherwise, and did not look much refreshed by his bath. To get a better view of the ship's general contour, we climbed into the main top. It is a very good point for observation, though smoky; your hands and clothes get sadly begrimed in ascending the rigging, and on the whole, we wouldn't advise ladies to attempt it.

There is a peculiar feeling attendant on even a short ocean trip, which seems to influence even the most thoughtless. Being out of sight of land should cure even the most chronic namby-pambyism. Ladies are peculiarly susceptible to this "sea change." Matilda Jane at sea is a very different being from the same Matilda Jane at home. I crossed the bay once in company with a Matilda Jane of the most colorless type. At home she always wore white to evening parties, danced languidly, and replied, "Yes, Sir," in an interrogative key, to any remark you made. But I declare to you that the nautical Matilda Jane was quite a sensible young lady. On several occasions I detected her with an opinion of her own, and sometimes with an original remark in her mouth. During that brief voyage I discovered that a skillful touch seldom, if ever, failed to evolve a spark of electricity from her brain, yet on shore no one ever suspected it of being charged to even the extent of a weak leyden jar. How is this? Can I all be owing to the sea breeze? But enough of Matilda Jane.

HAMPTON ROADS—7 P. M.

At about 4 o'clock this afternoon we entered Chesapeake Bay, sighted the "Rip Raps," and at 6 we anchored off Point Comfort. Gay little steamers, filled with excursionists, came over from Norfolk to see the *Great Eastern*, and the way that the ladies of Virginia flirted their fans and waved their handkerchiefs was a joy to all the unmarried men of our party. Had they not suspected us of being abolitionists they might possibly have given warmer demonstrations of their regard, even to the getting up of a quiet little cotillion party on shore for our delectation.

In a brief conversation with a hospitable Southron, I intimated the strong probabilities of LINCOLN'S election. My Southron friend replied that LINCOLN if elected would be shot before ever he reached Washington. I mention this fact that the "Wide Awakes" throughout the North may be on their guard. In the event of LINCOLN'S receiving the suffrages of the people in November, I would suggest that a Battalion of Rail Splitters be organized to convoy him to the Capitol. If a king be "hedged around" why not a Republican President?

The greater number of our company have landed at Point Comfort, and, as a natural consequence, the broad avenues of the *Great Eastern* resemble the streets of a deserted city. This is to be regretted, as we had become quite familiar with each other's faces, and even touched hats on accidentally meeting in our morning rambles. We might have inaugurated the pleasant practice of morning calls, were it not that homes on the *Great Eastern* are so very far apart, and hackney coaches so lamentably scarce. The streets in the upper part of the city, that is, on the upper deck, are admirably adapted for promenades, though subject to one discomfort. When the wind is directly ahead, the cinders have a fatal facility for falling on deck into people's eyes—if the officers were aware of this fact, they would probably put up a notice forbidding cinders to fall "abaft the shaft," or perhaps give orders to extinguish the boiler fires—they seem willing enough to contribute to people's comfort, if they only knew how.

At precisely 6 o'clock we dropped anchor in Hampton Roads, off Old Point Comfort, having made the run from New-York in just 24 hours. If any one is anxious to know the highest rate of speed attained during the voyage, I would respectfully refer them to the ship's log. No time during the trip would it have been safe for passengers to bathe alongside without incurring the risk of being left behind. You must pardon me for giving general impressions instead of details, but knowledge here is indeed pursued under difficulties. There is a reporter on board whose mouth is constantly puckered into a perpetual interrogation point; yet I much question if he has been able to obtain more details than your correspondent. Since the excursion to Cape May, which, according to popular report, did not prove a very triumphant success, the claim of being an American citizen does "not entitle one to much consideration;" and newspaper correspondents are especially at a discount. Again, it does not seem fair to coldly criticise the *Great Eastern*. You could not pull out a watch and deliberately time her without being guilty of a tacit insult. She will go as fast and do as much as is consistent with her dignity, but she is not to be judged by the same rules which measure other ships. If the TIMES chooses to send me to Egypt as "special correspondent," I promise to count the bricks in the pyramids and deliberately measure their length, heighth and breadth with a common tape-line. I will commit any required sacrilege except disrespect to this peerless ship. She is worthy of our esteem and admiration on two special counts. She has shown us not only what Science can achieve, but also what Stupidity can accomplish—it cannot render the former a nullity, but can strangely clog its workings. In fact I rather admire the Directors than otherwise. It is natural to admire anything perfect of its kind, and their stupidity is certainly supreme.

The *Great Eastern* will lie off Point Comfort and astonish the natives until Sunday morning, when she sails for Annapolis Roads. Your correspondent will follow her to the end of her journeyings, and in the event of her blowing up or sinking, the TIMES shall have the earliest and fullest account. C. H. W.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6.

A large number of excursionists went down to Annapolis to-day to view the *Great Eastern*. Only some 2,000 persons went on board of her to-day, the day being intensely hot. The President and his Cabinet are expected to visit the ship on Wednesday or Thursday.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The Treaty of Peace Between the Maronites and the Druses.

The Question of French Intervention.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 25th of July, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. She brings 163 passengers, among whom are LEWIS CASS, Jr., Esq., Ex-Minister to Rome; Col. AXEL GADOLIN, of the Russian Army; and MONS. R. DE LA FARGO, Vice Consul for France at Richmond.

The advices by the *Arago* have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Australasian* at this port, and the *Kangaroo* off Cape Race, the latter of which left Liverpool on the 25th, but we find details of interest in the London papers of the day of sailing.

Letters from Naples to the 21st inst. announce that GARIBALDI had left Palermo with from 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers. It was expected that GARIBALDI would soon effect a landing on the continent.

Relative to Lord PALMERSTON'S speech on the national defences of England and other exciting topics, the *Times* City Article of Tuesday evening, the 24th, says:

"Whatever may have been the opinion in the House of Commons last night as to the possibility of the speech of Lord PALMERSTON producing panic, it has had no effect of that kind in the city, where his reasoning and statements have been simply regarded as a dignified expression of the thoughts which for two or three years past have occupied the mind of every prudent man. The stock-market opened with a decided tendency to firmness, and the general transactions of the day were at an advance. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 93 to ⅝, were first quoted 93⅝, and soon improved to 93¾. They then fluctuated between 93 and 93¾, and the final price, notwithstanding a heavy decline at Paris, was 93⅝. For the account the latest bargains were at 93¾. The French telegrams clamoring for 'revenge' in Syria failed to have so much effect as might have been anticipated, in consequence of the reported pacification between the hostile tribes; and the news of the evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitan troops was regarded favorably."

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

The Treaty between the Maronites and the Druses.

The following telegram from Paris announces an official declaration of peace:

PARIS, Tuesday, July 24.

The Porte has instructed its Ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James' the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites on the 10th inst. In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at this happy event, adds, that it will, nevertheless, pursue with the utmost rigor the authors of the recent massacres, and that FUAD PASHA had to that end been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty parties, but also to take such measures as would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites.

FRENCH PREPERATIONS FOR INTERVENTION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 24—7 A. M.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* yesterday that the propositions made by the Emperor of the French to the Great Powers, with reference to immediate intervention in Syria, were accepted by them, is not sufficiently explicit. The impression obviously intended to be conveyed is that a perfect understanding subsisted between the English and French Governments on the subject of immediate armed intervention. Now, I believe that this perfect understanding does not prevail; because, though there is but one opinion as to the atrocities perpetrated by the Druses, and the apathy or connivance of the Turkish authorities, yet as Turkey is not yet partitioned or annexed, and still possesses, for an independent Power, her assent to measures which deeply interest her may be considered by England as a necessary preliminary. The question now is, whether England will join France, if that assent be not obtained. It was said yesterday that the departure of troops had been adjourned, and the delay was attributed to the fact I have just mentioned. I learn, however, that a dispatch just received from Marseilles states that orders have been received, both at Marseilles and Toulon, to get ready at once all that is within reach for the transport of troops; that the squadron of reserve shall hold itself in readiness to leave at a moment's notice; and that several vessels of the *Messageries imperiales* have been hired for the conveyance of the army. The Emperor went this day to Chalons to review the regiments that leave for the South. It is believed here that when the French land in Syria risings will be attempted in various parts of the Turkish Empire by the Christian populations, and will consequently require further intervention on the part of the Powers. Be this as it may, the general impression is that the days of the Turkish Empire in Europe are well nigh numbered.

The 16th battalion of Foot Chasseurs and the first battalion of the 10th Regiment of Artillery, both at Toulon, are under orders to be ready to leave for Syria. A regiment of the Line, garrisoned in a southern department, has also received similar orders.

A letter from the Camp of Chalons, dated Saturday, says:

"An important piece of news has this moment arrived here; it is spreading through the camp like lightning, and is electrifying the soldiers. The Fifth and Thirteenth Regiments of infantry have received orders to leave for Syria, and they are already preparing to depart. They are to proceed direct to Marseilles, traveling as rapidly as possible, so as to embark on the 23d. In order to complete on a war footing the companies of the two regiments, volunteers have been called for from the other corps in the camp, and on an average upwards of 20 men per company of each of the regiments of the three divisions have already presented themselves. This is ten times the number required. As, in fact, the five brigades of infantry remaining in the camp consist of 20 battalions, each of eight companies, it follows that upwards of 3,000 men have volunteered, though only a few hundred were wanted."

The *Patrie* announces the departure of the Emperor for the Camp of Chalons, and the departure of the Empress for Eaux-Bonnes.

The *Independance Belge* reports that the French Government will give a high military command in Syria to ABD EL-KADER, and employ his influence over the Mahomedan population in favor of the Christians. For the exertions he made to protect them in the late outbreak of fanaticism it is stated that the Arab chief is to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, July 25.

According to the last news from Syria, the Druses and Maronites have come to an agreement which is dignified by the name of a treaty of peace. In other words, the murderers of Zahleh and Damascus, frightened by the appearance of European vessels on the coast, and conscious that their deeds would bring on them a speedy vengeance from the Christian nations, have refrained for the present from the extermination of their opponents, and are willing that their own crimes should be forgotten. Such a conclusion or this history would, no doubt, be grateful to the Druses, to delinquent Turkish commanders, and even to the Sublime Porte itself, but it is not likely that the Western Powers will accept any such settlement of the affair. It is, indeed, rather too much for the patience of Europe that a savage and pagan tribe should suddenly arm, gather round it all the wild and mischievous spirits of a region, carry fire and sword through peaceable villages for a month, and then, augmented to a large army, attack the first city in Syria and slaughter every Christian they could find. But it would be even more provoking if these bands of ruffians, when their bloody work has been done, could, by pretending to make peace with their victims, avert any effectual interference, and leave the way open to a renewal of the massacres next year, or even next month.

What the meaning of a treaty of peace between Druses and Maronites may be we cannot pretend to understand; but this, at least, may be said, that it can give no security to Syria, and ought not for a moment to check the action of the Christian Powers. The war which has broken out is no longer confined to the hills inhabited by these tribes. The scene of the first massacres in the Lebanon, the villages at the foot of Hermon, is but a small part of the region which is now in a flame. No doubt, the Druses were guilty of the first outbreak, and it is to be hoped that they will receive a fitting punishment. But matters are long since out of their hands. They associated with themselves Mussulmans of every kind in the first outbreak, and though they, perhaps, were willing to confine the slaughter to their rivals, their allies soon extended it to Christians in general, and the Druses joined in all that was done. Can any one believe that a peace between the two races inhabiting a mountain range can have any effect on the peace of the East? It now depends on the disposition of some half-dozen different races, dispersed from the Mediterranean to the banks of the Euphrates, and we fear that the whole Mussulman population is about to commence the work of persecution. At Damascus the help of the Mussulmans and the apathy of the Turkish officials, did more than the fury of the Druses for the destruction of the Christians. Aleppo is threatened, and may by this time have fallen, and yet there are there neither Druses nor Maronites. The Christians of the whole region east of Syria are expecting a like doom from the hands of Mahomedans among whom they live; the Druses have no power in these districts, but, having begun the war, it is likely to extend to places where their names are unknown or detested.

We cannot find in any supposed reconciliation of the Lebanon tribes a reason for dissuading France and England from making their appearance in Syria, exacting a heavy vengeance for what has been done, and taking precautions against a repetition of the crime. These massacres have been above everything perfidious and cruel. There may be those who think that they arose only from the feuds of two tribes, both equally savage and obstinate, although one of them affects the doctrines of Christianity. We are compelled to dissent from this view. We do not say that the Druses were instruments in the hands of some Machiavellian Pasha, and that they were prevailed upon to attack their neighbors in order that the Mussulmans might be excited to a general massacre; but we do say that, according to all that has transpired concerning those events, there has been so much complicity between the Non-Christian races that the Druses ought not to be held solely responsible and the Mussulmans acquitted. The spirit which has extended itself for the last three years through the country has been one of bitter resentment against the European States which have saved Turkey, and of spite against the Christians. The Mussulmans have been most subject to these emotions, and if one party has learnt of the other it is the Druses who are the pupils. The war is essentially one between the two great religions which divide mankind, and unless the Mussulmans now receive a lesson the massacres of Syria will soon recommence, and follow the same course as those which have stained with blood other portions of the Empire.

The interference of the Western Powers is, therefore, amply justified; nor do we regret to see France enter upon the enterprise with her usual energy. Turkey has shown her inability to keep order in this province, from which MEHEMET ALI was driven by English arms only twenty years ago. The States which signed the Convention of 1840, and those also which took part in the Treaties of 1856, are responsible for the well-being of the region which on the former occasion they transferred to Turkish authority, and which four years ago they agreed to guarantee to the Sultan, together with the rest of his dominions. When Christians are put to death under the eyes of Turkish Kaimakans, and when their arms are carried away by order of Turkish officers, it is high time to interpose. Turkey has so much to do in other quarters, and is so slow in her movements, that with the best intentions she would be unable to do much. France accordingly is about to send a body of troops to the coast, and England will co-operate by sea. It may be that the knowledge of these facts will stir up the PORTE to more than usual energy, and that FUAD PASHA will endeavor to bring things into order before the combined squadrons commence operations. The news of peace being established between the two tribes seems a move in this direction. But Europe is not likely to be imposed upon by any such shallow artifice. It will be the duty of Christian nations to occupy such points of the coast as will compel the Mussulman races of the country to recognize the necessity of keeping their fanaticism within bounds. It will also be their duty to insist that the Porte shall punish the chiefs and their accomplices, even though some of the culprits are to be found in the Sultan's own army. The political arrangements by which these ends are to be attained appear to us of inferior importance. It is decidedly advisable to treat the Porte as a Government independent and equal with our own, and to occupy the country only under a convention with that Power; but, if such an arrangement cannot be made, then in the name of humanity let us disregard etiquette, and put an end at once to these horrors.

THE REPORTED PROTEST OF THE PORTE.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Monday Evening.

I hear at a very late hour this evening that the Sultan has protested against the proposed French intervention in Syria; that, in consequence, counter-orders have been sent to the troops which were to have marched from the Chalons camp, and that a fast steamer has been dispatched from Toulon to bring back a portion of the advanced guard of the expeditionary army which had actually embarked. There is not time before the post goes out to verify this news. It reaches me, however, from a good source, and I have reason to believe, taking other symptoms into account, that within a few hours there will be a very great change in the attitude, hitherto so dictatorial, assumed by the Government journals on the Syrian question. They will now be reduced to talk of the Emperor's patience and moderation, and his invariable respect for the opinions and feelings of his neighbors. This will be a good lesson for them after the insolent boast of the *Pays* last night that if England had not come into the French scheme, her dissent would have made no difference whatever. The very *Pays* says to-night that all the "circumstantial details" published by certain journals regarding the expedition to Syria are premature, and that, besides being inevitably incorrect, these statements "may have other inconveniences which everybody will understand." I am aware that a telegram, dated Marseilles, this day, states that orders have been given to hasten the embarkation of troops from Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers, but assuming this news to have been authentic at the time it was sent, I feel little doubt that the counter-orders alluded to above are of later date.

Passengers by the Arago.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., Col. Axel Gadolin, Russian Army; Capt. R. Stephen, Capt. and Mrs. St. John; Miss Fox and servant; Mons. R. de la Fargo, Chancellor du Consulate de France at Richmond; Mrs. Dr. F. Campbell Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Bodinier, Dr. J. C. Dubois, Dr. and Mrs. Beasley, Miss Beadle, Dr. Jegon, Rev. Mr. Hickey, Rev. Mr. Ouellet, Rev. Mr. Vignier, Rev. Mr. Glockmeyer, Rev. Mr. Junknecht, Rev. Mr. Bellocq, Rev. Mr. Morel, Rev. Mr. Shea, Rev. Mr. Dandewand, La Soeur St. Croix, J. A. Voisin, Jr., and friend, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Roch, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bygatt, Mrs and Miss Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Booser, Mrs. Dittman, 2 children and servant, Mr and Mrs. S. M. Cohen, Mrs. Thos Smith, 2 daughters and 1 son, Mrs. W. J. Loring, Miss Loring, Mr. Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. Bossange, L. Douveleen, Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Shield, Mrs. Rando, Mrs. Lutz, Mr. Kain, Mrs. Sbisa and three children, Th. Eglieston, C. Planer, F. Winshaus, N. Bochod, J. D. Bros, J. C. Walkinshaw, George Kreel, Thomas Charpentier, Mr. Dupont, Jr., H. B. Clark, A. J. Jackson, Henry Barnard, S. Corbitt, A. Farandon, Mr. Girard, Mr Haas, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. J. Mirandon, Mrs. Veillaro, Miss A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs Fischer and child, Miss F. Heller, Miss E. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ferry, Mr. J. E. Isaacs, Mr. M. Hirsch, Mr. Abernby, Mr. Doperman, Mr. F. Rothschild, Mr. J. Metzger, Mr. A. Reymann, Mr. Kochinsperger, Miss F. Klein, Miss E. Mayer, Miss H. Dreyfus, Miss S. Weill, Mrs. C. Cohn and child, Mr. and Mrs L. Morits and 7 children, Mr. F. and Mr. P. Bartoleman, Mr. B. Rothschild, Mr. J. Hopkins and daughter, Mr. Couperenix, Mr. T. W. Lowe, Miss Pelerin, Mr. Schiele, J. Miranda, Mr. M Swarez, McKruger, Mr. J. Pedroso, Mr. Gerald, Mr Zorr Eich, Mr. I. Zaldivivo, Mr. Y Sanchez, Mr. Falkland, Mr. Hernandes and servant, Mr. J. Hernandez and servant, Mr. Charles Betz, Mr. Munos and servant, Wm. L. St. Cyr, Mr. L. Saarbach, Mr. M. Lockley, Mr. Langlois and child, L. Leone, Mr. Mercier, 3 sons, Mr Sam. Frank, Mr. I. Levi, Mr. H. Mayer, Miss Oppenheier, Mr. Durlseber, Mrs. Krees, Mr. and Mrs J. B. Janos 2 children and servant, Mr. S. Mayer, Mr. Lagros, Mr. A. Cahn, Mr. L. Cahn, Mr. J. Wolff, Mr. Brunean, Mr. Aorillier, Mr. J. Muscanti, M. F. Barman, Mr. Ro Bloch, Mr. J. Heymann, Mr. A. Benin, Mr. John Muller, Mr. Tannebaum, Mr. Schumaker, Mr. Cahn and daughter, Miss C. Hodel, Mr. and Mrs. Eedes, Mr. Thos Ellis, Mr. Chas. Raper, Mr. F. S. Renout.—Total 183.

City Letters.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the subject of the City letter post exactly describe my own annoyances from the new system. I have now lying before me no less than three City letters, on each of which is affixed a *three-cent stamp*, and yet on each of which are "branded" the words, in an official form, "One cent due," the said one cent being in each case collected. Here, then, for three notes written in one quarter of the City and delivered in another, the Government receives *twelve cents*. The same notes would have been delivered by the "private expresses" for *three cents*. I confess I do not see the particular advantage of this change to the letter-writing public.

And I am your obedient servant. W.

This Immense
SUMMER STOCK,
The last we shall offer at this stand will be
CLOSED OUT
at a great
REDUCTION OF PRICES,
As we have concluded to clear out our entire stock before removal.
It consists of a large and complete variety of all the latest styles of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Those who have not yet completed their Summer wardrobe, or strangers visiting the City, will find now
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
to purchase their Summer Clothing, &c., &c.,
AT LOW FIGURES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 2d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Patchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLCOCK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Infallible hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Cholera Infantum.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S *Soothing Syrup* for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES,
I. & M. LEAVITT and MORRIS TOBIAS,
Chronometer Makers to the Royal Navy.
FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS
Each watch is accompanied with a certificate countersigned by J. H. Bradbury. A large assortment of English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description always on hand.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

SHEARMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 4, the wife of Thomas Shearman, of a son.

MARRIED.

RAFFERTY—OBERLANDER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 8, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. JOHN RAFFERTY to Miss MARTHA M. OBERLANDER, all of this City.

DIED.

MORIARTY.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 5, aged 20 years and 1 month, HENRY EDWARD MORIARTY, son of Edward Moriarty, Esq., and nephew of Rev. James S. O'Sullivan and Sir Thomas Moriarty.

His friends and acquaintances, the graduates of the Free Academy of Irish, and the members of the Phœnecombian Society, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his afflicted parents, No. 135 Avenue B., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LENNY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, NETTIE GRAY, aged 1 year and 13 days, only child of P. D. and M. J. Lenny.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 347 West 15th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BOLDEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, ELIZA, daughter of Dr. S. H. S and Ann M. Bolden.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her brother's residence, Tremont, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

RINTOUL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 5, ROBERT C. B., infant son of James and Elizabeth Rintoul.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 4, CORNELIA, wife of LOUIS P. Valentine, and eldest daughter of the late George H. Hill, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 60 East 28th-st., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Fordham, Westchester County, for interment.

☞ Batavia

MURDER AT THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—The *Herald*, published at Niagara City, gives the particulars of a murder at Suspension Bridge, Niagara. The man who was murdered was JOHN KELLY, but who slew him does not appear. It was a running fight, in which a number were engaged. It appears that some Germans were enjoying themselves in a lager saloon down town, kept by Mrs. HAMMER, when KELLY, accompanied by a friend, came in, and was shortly after followed by two Canadians, one of whom called for beer and cigars, treating some eight or ten of the party, for which the landlady charged him some thirty cents. The Canadian handed her six cents, but she told them that was not enough. They then attempted to pass out the front door when the landlady placed herself in front of the door to prevent their egress, but KELLY pushed her away, and they went out. One of the parties now in the lock-up said KELLY should settle with the landlady for the liquor, as he was the cause of their going away without paying for it, which KELLY refused to do; he said it was none of their business. The Canadians then came back again and a general *melée* ensued, during which, the Germans returned to the back door and endeavored to get out of the house, but the Canadians ran around to intercept them. The Germans succeeded in getting out of the house, however, and the fight was therefore transferred from the house to the street, where, after a few minutes, KELLY was killed. There was found opposite the Globe Hotel, four clubs, from three to five feet long, and one about three inches and the others about two inches in diameter, which, from the nature of the wounds, is more than probable were the instruments by which the death was caused. Three or four persons have been arrested.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

THE BIG SHIP IS IN HOT WATER. LOOK out when the kettle boils. C. C. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
SLAVERY IN HISTORY.
By
Count GUROWSKI
1 vol., 12mo, Cloth. Price $1.
The work treats of Slavery as a distinctive social disease, in all times and nations; beginning with slavery among the ancient Egyptians down to the Russians. This work is the result of extensive research, and will be found of great interest to the masses and invaluable to Republican speakers and writers.
Single copies sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Address A. B. BURDICK, Publisher, No. 145 Nassau st., New-York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
IMPORTATION, FALL, 1860
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened a splendid stock of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
The very choice of the European markets, which they offer to the trade at
POPULAR PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

DAMAGED FRENCH GINGHAMS, PLAIN and Printed Delaines, Prints, &c.; also Linens, table cloths, Napkins, Damasks, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE.—A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The club-house with bar and fixtures, billiard room; a boat-builder's shop with out buildings; water privileges, with yachts, boats, timber, spars, sails, rigging, &c.; all complete for the business, at the foot of Court-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the Excelsior Base Ball grounds, now doing a business of $5,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. A good vessel of 75 or 90 tons would be taken in trade. For particulars, apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to SMEDLEY & LENOX, at Club-house.

PARTNER WANTED.—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with a cash capital of $50,000 to $100,000, to do an exclusively cash business, established for over twenty years, and paying from 30 to 40 per cent. profit. The best of references given and required. No attention will be paid to answers which do not give real name and number. Address Box No. 1210, lower Post office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE PRODUCE Commission business. A knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary, but preferred. Only $500 required for an interest in the concern; no further capital required. Apply immediately in the store, No. 192 Duane st., near Greenwich st.

$2,000 OR $4,000.—WANTED, A PARTY with capital, either as active or special partner, in a cash business of a staple character, which realizes very large profits. Address JAMES W. JOHNSON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT on Broadway will be exchanged for a house and lot in Morrisania. The property must be unincumbered. Value of gallery $2,500. It pays 15 per cent. Address, post-paid F. H. NASH, No. 8 Bible House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT EXCELSIOR
DOOR SPRING HINGES.
The best invention for closing doors effectually and without violence. Invaluable for all public offices, ferry and railroad waiting-rooms, railroad cars, steamboats, hotels, nurseries and sick rooms
For sale at the following places in New York:
Messrs. Many, Baldwin & Many, No. 49 John st.
Messrs. Wm. N. Seymour & Co., 4 Chatham-square.
Messrs. Nathusius & Kugler, No. 10 Division-st.
Messrs. Patterson Bros., No. 27 Park-row.
Messrs. Charles H. McIntyre, No. 304 Hudson st.
For sale in Philadelphia at the stores of
Messrs. Field & Hardie Market st.
Messrs. James Leslie, Jr., Market-st.
Messrs. Benjamin Richardson, South 2d-st.
For sale in Boston by
Messrs. Andrew J. Wilkinson & Co., No. 2 Washington st., and at the leading hardware stores generally.
The spring hinges can be seen in operation at Mr. A. Mata an's Hotel, No. 21 Beekman-st.
The trade only supplied by
Sole manufacturers under the patent right. LALANCE & GROSJEAN, No. 70 Beekman st., New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self-induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition, 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—THE CORNER stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in 24th st., near 9th av., will be laid on WEDNESDAY, P. M., at 3 o'clock. Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by Drs. Osbon and Foster, will conduct the services. Seats will be provided under cover. All friends of Church extension are invited.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN has a child three years old whom she wishes to adopt in a respectable family. It is a lovely child, strong and healthy. Apply, for four days, at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED during the four weeks from Aug. 6 to Sept. 1, inclusive. Per order of the Trustee.
SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1860.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE HAVING been lost, that bore date Oct. 24, 1859, made by Freeman Wood to the order of William J. Wood, for the sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars, ($3 200,) payable three years from date, and endorsed by said payee, all persons are hereby forbid from negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1860. CHAS. JOHNSON, No. 174 7th-av.

POLITICAL.

YORKVILLE ATTENTION!—THE YORKville Lincoln and Hamblin Club have their third public meeting at Sarwood Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 4th-av., at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Speeches will be made by Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, HENRY S. SMITH and A. M. PALMER, Esq. Come all. Members who have signed the Roll will meet at 7½ to elect officers of the Club.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands fluting well; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 34th st.; would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by one who understands the business, as chambermaid, the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 Amity-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children in a small family; no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on the 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to assist in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a young woman lately landed; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and would assist in the washing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 447 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLING and obliging young woman, a situation in City or country as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer; is a good cook, baker and a neat laundress; good references. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A smart girl 12 years old, would like a situation as cook, washer and ironer, where her daughter can be employed in taking care of children and running of errands; is highly recommended by her last employers. Apply this day at No. 199 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable German girls (sisters,) one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can speak English. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant girl, for City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first class reference for neatness, honesty and capability, will please apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable girl, would do the general housework of a respectable private family; no objections to the country; best of City references given. Apply at No. 140 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, FOR a young respectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give good reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT Woman wants a situation as Housekeeper in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison st., 3d floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American woman, or the entire care of two children. Address No. 36 Charles-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Welsh woman, a situation as housekeeper or as cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist in washing; is fully capable of taking charge of the kitchen department. Good references given. Inquire at No. 272 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of references given. Inquire at No. 318 10th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class laundress, by a widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; no objection to a private boarding-house, or to the country; a home preferred to wages; City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 87½ 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman who can produce the highest testimonials and references, as children's nurse; is a very responsible person, and one in whom the strictest confidence may be placed, fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from birth. Apply for two days at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of an infant by a Protestant woman accustomed to taking charge of infants from their birth, and highly recommended; no objection to the country, if the family returns to the City in the Fall. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, genteel Woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as Nurse and Seamstress. Makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle, takes charge of a baby from its birth, or young children. Wages, $7 to $8, city or country. Call No. 216 E. 23d-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and to mind children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent in either capacity; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN WITH a boy 10 years old, in the country or City. Apply to No. 71 East 16th-st.

MRS. SAVAGE, LADIES' NURSE, REMOVED from No. 104 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., to No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, NURSES, SEAMstresses, waiters, chambermaids and general servants. Protestants and others, want situations in City and country. Employers wanting respectable, experienced and reliable girls can obtain them without delay at the first-class female office No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. N. B.—An English or French ladies' maid wanted to-day, and 20 smart Protestant girls for special situations and highest wages.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he leaves his late employer on account of his selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRY MAID, &c.—A man and his wife, with splendid reference want situations: the man as coachman, farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; the woman is a good dairy maid, cook, washer and ironer; is capable, clean and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent man, a situation in the above capacity; as his reference will certify, he leaves with the good will of his employer, in consequence of the family going to Europe; has no objection to City or country. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a steady, civil, honest man, who understands his business; is a good groom, and careful, safe driver; also, a good plain gardener, and has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man as coachman and vegetable gardener, who is highly recommended to fill both capacities, and the parties with whom he has lived can be consulted about his previous good character for sobriety and industry. Address C. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable young man, a Protestant, aged 23, unmarried, who is now disengaged, wishes a situation as coachman and groom. Would go in the country, and also take care of a small garden and furnace, &c. He is fully competent to act in the above capacity; and otherwise highly recommended by last and former employers. Address H. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation to take care of a horse, milk a cow, and make himself generally useful; he has the best of City and country reference. To be seen, for two days, at No. 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale dry goods store, by a young man who has had over 7 years' experience; can influence a good trade; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address YOUNG, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go to the country; can produce satisfactory references in regard to honesty, sobriety and good conduct; also, can refer to last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a young married man, with a practical knowledge of greenhouse and hothouse, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds; has City references to certify as to his capability. Address R., Gardener, at Andrew Reid's, Florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER — SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, no incumbrance: the man is a good vegetable gardener; is also well acquainted with the care and management of horses and cows. The woman as first-class seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Both are trustworthy and honest, as their recommendations will verify. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a sober, industrious man, (German;) understands his business in all its branches, grapery, flowers, fruits, vegetables, laying out new grounds. Best of reference. Address M. B., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young Man, a situation as Vegetable Gardener or Farmer. Can take care of horses, is a good driver, is willing and agreeable to do anything about a gentleman's place. No objection to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from places where he has lived. Address J. B. Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as groom and coachman; he understands his business perfectly, and has the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address P. MURPHY, No. 138 East 36th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—A RESPECTable, steady Scotchman desires a situation in City or country where he could make himself generally useful; is a careful hand over horses, a good plain gardener, and willing to put his hand to any kind of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter, in a City hotel, by a young man of pleasing address, active and neat in his habits, and perfectly conversant with his business in every particular; satisfactory reference given in support of above. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., 3d floor.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCHMAN, experienced private family waiter, a situation as the same; best City or country references given; to go in the country will be preferred. Apply to the hair dresser, No. 708 Broadway, up stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—SIX DAYS IN the week, by an honest sober, steady man; can read, write and keep accounts; will be found trustworthy; is not afraid to work; has the best of recommendations in both City and country. Call on, or address, J. A., at Mr. Saunders', 147 East 10th-st., for one week.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer for the city; also, one who understands dairy work, and a girl to do general housework, for the country. They must be all able willing and well recommended. Apply at No. 437 West 23d st., London-terrace, on Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A DYER.—AN EXPERIENCED JOB DYER wanted. Apply to J. SHORTZ, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A STEADY, RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, to attend on a sick lady. Call from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 9 West 17th-st.

A PORTER.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING house, a porter. Address Box No. 1,415 P. O.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC young Man, as Salesman in a wholesale house. Also, one as Traveler. Persons desirous of permanent situations, and of unexceptionable character, may address, with real name and references, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—TRACY, IRWIN & CO. WANT a Salesman in their Cloth Department, who understands the business. Apply, by note, with references, Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

CHASERS WANTED.—THOSE ACCUSTOMED to work on gas fixtures may apply between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock to M. S. CURTIS, No. 141 Elm-st., New York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy of tone* and *touch* they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30. Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments, the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots: on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, 25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT
Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th av.,)
Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her, by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—A reliable medium for supplying schools with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Rev. D. O. Van Vorman, Wm. Hall & Sons. Teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R BOYD.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—BROOKlyn, No. 36 Willoughby-st., corner of Jay-st. Mrs. TOWNSEND respectfully thanks her patrons, and wishes to acquaint them and the public that her School is open for the reception of pupils, who do not wish a long vacation.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars at No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

A $3 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR NO. 609 Broadway, will commence his cheap August classes for ladies this week. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from the worst hand and an easy, elegant, fashionable style guaranteed. Private lessons $15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies, as teacher of Latin and Greek, Mathematics and the English branches. The highest references given. Private tuition will be given, if required, in the above branches. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMber, a first-class teacher in a boys' boarding school near Pittsburgh: must be a good teacher of Latin Greek, and a knowledge of French and German is desired; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54 New Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and N BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 524 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

MACHINERY.

FRICTION ON JOURNALS ANNIHILATED!—All necessity for lubrication dispensed with. Wonderful revolution in machinery; has been practically and fully tested. Call and see astonishing and practical results that will satisfy the most incredulous, both for utility, applicability, economy and durability.
W. J. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 light fancy carriages, rockaways, bretts, calashes, pheatons, buggies, business and grocers' wagons; also, second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A PEDDLER'S WAGON FOR SALE, (double,) with harness, in prime order; price for both, $160. A good one-horse express-wagon will be taken in part pay, at a fair price. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, or address Box No. 4,593 Post-office, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID NEW AND SECONDhand tables for sale at reasonable prices, with Griffith's combination cushions. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. Private houses furnished.
W. S. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

REMOVALS.

W. SILLIMAN'S OFFICE REMOVED FROM No. 67 Chatham-st. to No. 82 Nassau-st., room No. 41.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, OF 170 LOTS OF LAND, BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2½ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAUKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42ND STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.
This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank Road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.
Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c. BEING THE EFFECTS OF THE HENDRICK HUDSON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 Broadway, (corner of Cedar-st.,) the furniture of the above Company, consisting of one large-size "Herring's" safe, (cost $650,) six solid oak desks, tables, revolving chairs, Brussels carpets and oil-cloth, iron railing and counter, one complete set of insurance blank books, surveyor's instruments, letter-press, inkstands, printed blanks &c. Terms, cash, and a deposit of ten per cent. required of all purchasers.
By order of SAMUEL WILKESON, Receiver.

JAMES M MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—JAMES M MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm belonging to the estate of the late James F. O'Rourke situated in the township of Clinton, (near Irvington,) in the County of Essex, New-Jersey, and contains 58 14-100 acres, including road. This is an excellent farm, in a good neighborhood, is easy of access at all times of day, and is well worthy the attention of those who are looking out for a desirable country residence. For maps and other particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery and glassware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 7 at 10 o clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. A large sale of white granite and common ware of all kinds, without reserve for cash, in lots to suit dealers, well packed for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF 250 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, to close a consignment, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms of RICHARDS & WHITING, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a grey horse, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness; well suited for work or family use; is a good draft horse.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM ON SECOND AND third floors to be let with board to a gentleman and his wife or two young gentlemen, $4 each. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl on the piano in part payment. References given and required. No. 12 Watt-st., near Varick.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY AND BOWERY—Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st. Three single rooms can now be had in these spacious and pleasantly situated houses, so well known for the excellence of their tables and accommodations. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish board in a quiet and genteel family in Brooklyn, where other boarders are not taken. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, M. A. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO PARLORS AND two bed-rooms, for two gentlemen and their wives and one child; also, young lady. Location must be between 15th and 30th sts. and 7th and 4th avs. Address T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating terms.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY UNTIL November, within an hour's ride of the City by railroad or steamboat, (the vicinity of Orange or Bloomfield preferred,) for a gentleman and wife, four children, from 1½ to 11 years old, and servant. Three rooms will be required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,619 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM WANTED for two gentlemen, their wives, six children, and two servants. The location must be healthy; terms moderate, with plenty of fruit and good milk. Address Box No. 1,715 Post office, New-York City, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Two rooms with a splendid view of the Hudson, can be had by a family of four persons. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing, unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 5 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN-ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, open also to the neighborhood, and having all the appointments of the best hotels. S. S. MEAD.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN THREE miles of the ferries, a small genteel cottage, furnished or not, at a moderate rent; one with some ornamental ground preferred and immediate occupation wanted. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, between 14th and 40th sts., and between 2d and 6th-avs.; rent from $600 to $800; All modern improvements required. Address H. A., Post-office Box No. 208.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—On the line of the New York and New Haven or Hudson River Railroad, by a small family. Rent must be low. Address Box No. 2,417 Post office, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.
These most nutricious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists
Wholesale Dépôt No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 50 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 120 acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 882 8th-av., in coal office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK—A neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never-failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from dépôt. Apply to
WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river to 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WITHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 32 deep, three stories high with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 259 Greene st., between Clinton and Waverley places in complete order and can be delivered at once. If wanted, the adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 259, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel garni. The above are conveniently large, near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE UPper part of building No. 450 Water st., second, third and fourth floors, with light steam power well lighted front and rear; convenient and well-adapted to light manufacturing business, will be let on reasonable terms to a suitable tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South st.

BROADWAY STORES.—TWO BUILDINGS will be erected on the south west corner of Broadway and 37th-st., arranged to suit tenants, and rented on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 202 William st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 260 West 20th st., directly opposite the grounds of the Episcopal Seminary. The locality is quiet, well shaded, and highly desirable. Apply to NASON & DODGE, No. 61 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE—THAT BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, CORner 5th-av. and 25th-st., extending to Broadway, opposite Madison-square, built expressly for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at or address Worth House, No. 194 5th-av., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

FARMS.

FARM AND VINEYARD FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best grain farms in Western New-York, upon which he now resides, consisting of 119½ acres of land, situated at the foot of Owasco Lake in Cayuga County, two miles from Auburn, on the Monravia plank-road. The house is a large frame building of two stories and attic, built in modern style. The out buildings consist of a large barn, carriage-house, cow stable, poultry, ice, smoke and corn houses, all conveniently arranged, together with other necessary appurtenances to a well-furnished farm. The fences are mostly of black ash and chestnut rails, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, where they are of picket. The orchard contains 100 trees of the best grafted fruit, in full bearing. There are also two young orchards containing 125 trees. The garden contains 1½ acres, and is well stocked with peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, raspberries, currants and blackberries. The vineyard consists of 3,500 vines, most of them five years old, and will alone pay the interest on the purchase money. To a gentleman of leisure the above is a rare opportunity for a country residence. The Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of fresh water of its size in the world, and affords excellent facilities for fishing, yachting and fowling. For terms or additional information, address JOHN McFARLAN, Auburn.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM DEPOT—A farm for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed &c.; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve or to farm, will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils, stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,892 New York Post-office with name. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ON THE HUDSON RIVER—The Vanderbilt farm, one of the best farms in Dutchess County, situated between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh, about a mile below Milton Ferry, with stone farm-house, and good farm buildings; on the place are a number of choice building sites, having extensive river and inland views; would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.—I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, or any kind of merchandise, large or small tracts of excellent agricultural and mineral lands, located in Missouri, surrounded by beautiful streams of water and railroads. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—kept on the European plan and doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms or full particulars, apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—NO. 364 ADELphi-st., near Fulton-av., a small frame house; lot 25 by 100. Inquire of J. DEVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The outbuildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroat, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors, Milwaukee, Wis.
S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.
REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 7th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 78 Pearl-st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New-York, July 31, 1860.

FOR SALE—$100,000 OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—Whole issue one million two hundred thousand dollars. Secured by 450,000 acres of choice land in Wisconsin, by mortgage on the Locks and Canals on the Fox River of Green Bay, and by a mortgage on 30 miles of water power. The Locks and Canals finished, and regular lines of steamers running through them from Oshkosh City, and Fond-du-lac to Green Bay. F. P. JAMES & CO., 36 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 6th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 2, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as decreed by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d av., corner of 9th-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, out of the earnings, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
New-York, Aug. 2, 1860.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 16th of August inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 16th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New York, July 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until that date.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 493 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—THE EXCRUciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days by that celebrated "English medicine," BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They give immediate relief from the tortures of this disease, and carry off the attack in two or three days; require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and are certain to prevent the Gout attacking any vital part.
Price, 35 and 75 cents per box.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by T. CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st., Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.
The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of PROF. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMOEOPATHY.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.
The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.
Price of book singly, 50 cents.
AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WERKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of men by dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:45 P. M., from White-st. Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.
Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.
For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.
For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.
For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.
Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.
Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.
For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.
To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.
Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.
ALBANY, July 31, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-1awt S4

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal, for the use of the courts and offices of the County—the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling-wood, (pine,) cut and split for use. The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. C. CONNER,
WM. M. TWEED,
THOS. LITTLE,
JAMES DAVIS,
ORISON BLUNT. } Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, residing in this City, with an unsullied character and reputation, gently born, good-looking, intelligent and refined, warm-hearted and domestic, strictly temperate, member of Episcopal Church, holding a high position, and having a self-support, in the vigor of middle manhood, (forty seven,) and still unwedded, adopts this novel method (his lady acquaintances being few and ineligible) of making known his sincere desire to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady or young widow, without any impediment. She must be respectably connected, of pleasing appearance, good disposition educated and refined, and possess some property. Address, with particulars, in good faith, L. H. B., New-York Post office.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers, will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
JURA .... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN .... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA .... Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $75
Steerage 30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York $40
From Cork to New-York 30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 156 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 33; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY, No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,
Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at 2 P. M., SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Atlanta, Geo., $21; Augusta, $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MME. RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT and astrologist in the United States. Tells all events of life, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, tells of lost property. No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6¼ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6.45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¾, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer MATAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

FROM HARLEM RIVER TO THE FISHING BANKS.
The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil New Company's steamer EMILY, will make her second weekly trip to the Fishing Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, leaving the Century House, near King's Bridge, at 7 A. M., touching at Fordham Landing, Morris' Dock, Tomlinson's Woods, High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Harlem, 120th st., 86th-st., Yorkville, and Peck-slip; leaving Harlem at 7:30 A. M., 86th-st. at 7:45 A. M., and Peck-slip at 8.30 A. M.
A limited number of seventy-five tickets only will be sold for the excursion.
Refreshments, fishing-tackle and bait on board.
Fare for the excursion $1.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the excursion will be postponed until the next fair day.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. S. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF TEMPERANCE of Brooklyn, will give her 17th annual Pic-nic Excursion to Hillside Grove, near Glencove, L. I., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1860. The new sea-steamer WM. FOULKS and the double-decked barge POUGHKEEPSIE, together with two bands of music have been engaged. The boats will leave the Fulton Ferry at 8 o'clock; Bridge-st. at 8¼; South 4th-st., E. D., at 8½, and Greenpoint at 9. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents, which can be had of any of the Committee, or at the boat at the landings.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—Steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an early morning excursion to the above grounds on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, inst., leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M. Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $2.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS.
JOSEPH DUVALL.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Fare 12½ cents each way. The sea steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8¼; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Hosmer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For CHARLES GRISWOLD, Manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea. jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
GEO. B. WARD,
je26-law6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EASTERN AND STARVATION!
BARNUM STILL TRIUMPHANT!!
GREAT INCREASE OF NOVELTIES!!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!!
Such a list of Novelties and Amusements never before OFFERED FOR 25 CENTS!
And yet every one of them is worth the sum to see.
WHO WOULD NOT READILY GIVE
25 CENTS to see the wonderful and extraordinary GIANT BABY!
Seven years old, and weighing 257 pounds.
25 CENTS to see the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION?
25 CENTS to see the MAN-MONKEY, or LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
25 CENTS to see the WHITE NEGROES, or MOORS, THE ALBINO FAMILY!
Who, though born of Black Parents, are perfectly white, Silky White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c.
25 CENTS to see the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, RED SNAPPERS, LIVING SEAL, &c., &c., swimming in
THE GRAND AQUARIA?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE MONSTER SNAKES?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE HAPPY FAMILY?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!
25 CENTS to see the WAX FIGURE OF TOMMY, of the late Japanese Embassy!
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's, late WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH—the best ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., &c., in the country each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS TO SEE ALONE and yet for the same
25 CENTS, ALL! ALL! THESE LIVING WONDERS.
THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
In the AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS.
At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist .. J. E. Hayes | Prompter .... T. S. Cline
CONTINUED SUCCESS
TUESDAY, Aug. 7.
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD .... as .... Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON .... as .... Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN .... as .... Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK .... as .... Murcott
Mr. PETERS .... as .... Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT .... as .... Coyle
Mrs. CHANFRAU .... as .... Eugenia
Mrs. VINING .... as .... Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON .... as .... Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS .... as .... Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK,
But one, of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Prior to their departure for Europe.
On THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug 7, the beautiful fairy comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC PILLS.
WITH NEW SCENERY,
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS, AND FANCIES.
Dandy Grinaldo .... Gabriel Ravel
Colorado .... Francois Ravel
Sustained by YOUNG AMERICA and THE ENTIRE TROUPE.
The pantomime will be preceded by the beautiful ballet of
LE DIABLE A QUATRE,
in which Francesca and Miss Francis will appear, with the classic scene of
LA LUTTE,
by Julien and Philip Martinetti. Grand evolutions on the CORDE TENDUE.
REMEMBER!
Last week but one of the wonderful Ravels in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Continued success of our
POPULAR AMERICAN COUPLE,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860, will be presented
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY; OR, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.
Paudeen (with Song and Dance) .... Mr. FLORENCE
After which,
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, a Costumer .... } Mrs. FLORENCE.
Perea Nena, a Danseuse ....
Gustavus, a Zouave ....
THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
Nan .... Mrs. FLORENCE
Tim .... Mr. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
LUBIN BROTHERS—EVERY EVENING.
ELECTRICITY, NECROMANCY,
and
VENTRILOQUISM.
PROMENADE CONCERT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S Unrivaled Palace Garden Orchestra.
Admission, 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE ROBBERS.
To be succeeded by
THE ALPINE MAID.
Concluding with EL HYDER.

MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will give one
GRAND CONCERT IN SARATOGA
On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9
And in NEWPORT, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
Under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.
Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500 and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000 and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved. GEORGE W. BROWN,
New-York, June 23, 1860. J. EDWIN BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall-st.
J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.
Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co. at his new factory No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 362 Broadway.
A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to. M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

NATHAN B. SHAFER THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and the interest of THOMAS H. SHAFER therein ceases from and after this date. SHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 West Washington Market.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET.

A meeting of tax-payers opposed to the extension of Chambers-street was held, yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, about thirty persons being present.

Mr. C. E. Aymar was called to the chair, and Mr. Jireh Bull appointed Secretary.

Mr. Benjamin Whitlock desired to know what measures were in contemplation by those who called the meeting, to carry out the objects proposed. He was as much opposed to the extension of Chambers-street as any one present, but he thought the time for tax-payers to make their objections had passed. The usual course had been pursued with regard to the extension; Commissioners had been appointed by the Supreme Court, of which notice had been given in the usual way, and if he or other tax payers had neglected to attend to their interests, and interpose their objections in time, they must suffer the consequences. If any one could propose a practical mode of stopping the extension, he was ready to join them; but if not, he could see no good result to be gained by the meeting.

Mr. Wooley said that they proposed to obtain a temporary injunction from the Court, and, then, if they could not get relief from the Corporation, to apply to the Legislature.

Mr. Whitlock could not see the practicability of such action, the Supreme Court would not grant an injunction against their own proceeding; it was folly to expect relief from the Corporation; and as for applying to the Legislature, the only thing they could do would be to effect a change in the laws for laying out streets, which would be a gigantic task, and, even if accomplished, could not possibly affect the extension of Chambers-street, for opposing which the meeting was called.

Mr. Bull took the same view of the subject as Mr. Whitlock.

On motion, the whole matter was then disposed of by the appointment of Mr. Wooley as a Committee of one to make inquiries regarding the practicability of any action by which the proposed extension of Chambers-street could be prevented, said Committee being empowered to call another meeting if he should deem it expedient.

The meeting then adjourned.

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints, 194; notices served, 213; abatements under notice, 219; sinks and water closets cleaned, 375; loads of night-soil removed, 1,346; dead horses removed, 18; dead cows, 5; dead dogs and cats, 506; barrels of offal, 3,010.

DISEASED MEATS SEIZED AND REMOVED.

Beef, 1,450 lbs; veal, 2,000 lbs; fish, 1,750 lbs; poultry, 250 lbs.; other meats, 1,751 lbs.

STREET CLEANING.

Number of laborers employed, 262; carts, 308; loads of ashes and garbage removed, 7,824; loads of street dirt, &c., 5,933.

Amount earned by sweepers	$1,408 87
Amount earned by dirt cartmen	1,136 09
Amount earned by ash cartmen	1,804 95
Total	$4,349 91

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, five new auxiliaries were recognized: one in Ohio, one in Georgia, and three in Texas. Letters were received from Rev. Dr. Butler, Bareilly, India, Superintendent of Methodist Missions, returning thanks for former grants of books by this Society, and requesting further aid; from Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission, Western Africa, reporting the good use, by the natives, of portions of the Scriptures published in Mpongwe, and the progress of translation, also asking a grant of Bibles and Testaments in English, for the supply of the shipping; from Rev. Mr. Bliss, Agent for the Levant; Rev. Mr. Bergne, Secretary B. & F. B. S.; and Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary A. B. C. F. M., in regard to a proposed revision of the Turkish Bible by Rev. Dr. Schauffler, under the joint auspices of the two societies; from Rev. C. H. Wheeler and others, a committee of the North Armenian Mission, Kharpoot, Asia Minor, showing the increasing demand for the Scriptures among Turks, Bulgarians, and Armenians in that field, and urging the importance of increased efforts to supply that demand; from Rev. A. Ben Oliel, Oran, informing of the successful opening of a Bible depôt in that place, and asking a grant of books for distribution; from A. N. Sewell, Esq., Hayti, acknowledging the receipt of the Bible and accompanying letter to be presented to the President of the Republic, and assuring of the pleasure with which he will carry out the wishes of the Society; from Agent Thompson, Mexico, giving account of a visit to Monterey, and the wide opening for Bible operations in that vicinity; from Rev. Dr. Crooks, accepting appointment as a member of the Committee on Versions; and from Rev. Dr. Forsyth, reporting his attendance, as delegate of this Society, at the late Anniversary of the Bible Society of Virginia.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New-York, incorporated by the last Legislature, is now fully organized and ready to commence operations. The new corporation is authorized to hold real and personal property in this City to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to establish a library and museum, and to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine—occupying, in short, a position equal to that of any other medical college, in respect to rights, privileges and immunities. The homœopathic physicians of the City have striven for a number of years to obtain this recognition. Having at last succeeded in the attempt, they propose to establish the new institution upon a broad and liberal basis. The President of the Board of Trustees is Ex-Mayor Tiemann, and the Faculty chosen by the Board consists of the following members: Drs. Beakley, Ward, Payne, Hunt, Semple, S. R. Kirby, Montagnie, Rodman and Carmichael. Dr. Montagnie is Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Dr. Kirby Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Beakley assumes the Professorship of Surgery and Surgical Pathology. The numbers of the homœopathists having increased so largely of late, it is not surprising that students are rapidly filling up the first class in the College.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES.—The testimony relative to the damages arising from the Staten Island riots having all been put in, the counsel for Richmond County yesterday morning summed up in behalf of his clients, the Supervisors of that county, and reviewed a portion of the evidence adduced in behalf of various claimants. Mr. Bradley criticised the act of the Legislature creating the Commission as vague, as it did not indicate how the fire occurred, leaving it open for any and everybody to put in claims for any losses by fire; he also asserted that the losses had been exaggerated, and had increased unduly since the sitting of the Commission. He made special effort to disparage the claim of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer. After a short recess, Mr. Johnson, the counsel for the claimants, replied effectually and at considerable length to these remarks. The Commissioners will take the necessary time to prepare and submit their report.

AMONG THE NINETIES.—Yesterday was the hottest day of this hot Summer so far. The sky was without a cloud, no breeze was stirring, and the sun did his utmost in the way of burning, scorching and blazing. In very cool places, where no sunshine ever makes its way—out-of-the-world places, which always have a damp, moldy smell about them, the thermometer was comparatively well-behaved, and only went up to 84 degrees. In well shaded places, but without the aforesaid dampness, 90 and 91 degrees were the favorite figures. Under awnings, still in the shade, but where the outer-heated atmosphere, fresh from the glare of the sun, came in, the mercury stood at 95. What it reached in the sun could only be inferred from experience, for scarcely any figures below boiling, or broiling, point, could do the solar rays full justice yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We hear that a re-organization of the New-York Medical College (in Thirteenth-st. near Fourth av.) has been effected. A very large corps of professors have been selected from various cities of the South and West as well as New-York and the vicinity, which insures a course of lectures for the coming winter equal to any yet given. The requisitions of the American Medical Association are the bases upon which this fresh crystallization is to be effected. It is to be hoped that this ready acquiescence with the popular will of the profession will be met by a reciprocal co-operation, and that a large class of students will welcome the opening of this respectable institution, which now enters with cheering auspices upon its eleventh year.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF I. O. OF O. F.—The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held at Odd Fellows Hall last evening. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: John Westerfield, of No. 17, Grand Patriarch; Thos. Brennan, of No. 3, Grand High Priest; Moses Comfort, of No. 12, Grand Senior Warden; John J. Davies, of No. 1, Grand Scribe; George Smith, of No. 30, Grand Treasurer; D. W. C. Langdon, of No. 3, Grand Junior Warden; Samuel McDonald, of No. 1, Grand Sentinel.

A CHANGE IN THE SUN.—Mr. Beach, of the New-York Sun, who for twenty-five years has identified himself with that prosperous and wholesome luminary, yesterday retired from the proprietorship of the journal and from journalism as a profession. To-morrow evening he will take a friendly social farewell of his fellow-journalists, and introduce to the world of the Press his successor, Mr. Church, for whom we can frame no kinder wish than that his career may be as widely useful and as honorably successful as that of his predecessor.

TAMMANY SOCIETY—ELECTION OF A SACHEM.—There was a regular meeting of Tammany Society last evening, during which the election of a Sachem to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. James Connor, a Grand Sachem, came up for consideration. Soon after an election had been decided upon a ballot was taken, and Isaac Bell, Jr., was elected unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

TYPHUS FEVER.—We learn that there is a very unusual amount of typhus fever in this City at the present time—mostly in the hospitals. This disease is almost unknown in New-York City. The late Capt. Crabtree died of ship fever contracted by exposure in the discharge of his duties as Vice-President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Union Camp Meeting at Yonkers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE WOODS—THE CAMP TO CONTINUE A WEEK.

A Christian Union Camp Meeting commenced yesterday at Yonkers, N. Y., and will continue during the present week. It is in continuation of the Union Camp Meeting conducted at the same place last year under the auspices of the Methodist Protestant and Congregational Methodist churches. It originated in a call by a number of Congregational and Methodist Protestant churches, and Messrs. Israel Barker and B. Hibbard of Brooklyn, J. D. Brown of Yonkers, Samuel Curry of New-York, and Thomas P. Bunsel of Williamsburgh, were appointed a Committee, with full power to attend to all the requisite arrangements. Among the denominations participating are the Methodist Protestant, Congregational Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Reformed Dutch, Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist, principally from New-York, Brooklyn and Yonkers. Among the clergymen who are to officiate in the exercises, are Henry Ward Beecher, President Smith, of the Methodist Protestant Conference; Prof. Matteson, of New-York; Ezra Withey, of Attorney-street Church; Rev. Mr. Baker, of Sixteenth-street Pilgrim Church; Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church; John Quincy Adams, of the Seventh-avenue Antioch Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Bell, of the Graham-avenue Church, Brooklyn; Rev. William Irving, of Yonkers; Dr. Bolger, of Grand-street Church, Williamsburgh; Rev. Samuel Curry, of Twenty-fourth-street Church, New-York; Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, Congregationalist; the Pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, Paterson, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Weaver, of Peekskill, Methodist Protestant; Dr. Hulbut, of Yonkers, Reformed Dutch; Rev. A. B. Carter, of Yonkers, Episcopal; Rev. Mr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, Protestant Methodist.

This is the only camp meeting ever projected in which so many different denominations have participated. The grounds are reached from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad. Having done satisfactory penance through the by no means ambrosial scents on the route—for, like the City of Cologne, it has a multitude of stinks—you land at Yonkers, and wish you had taken the boat. A pleasant ride of two miles and a half over the hills along the saw-mill road, or the Nepperah road as the Indians called it, passing a number of residences secluded in umbrageous luxuriance, and the village cemetery with its monument to the unfortunate sufferers by the Henry Clay disaster, the entrance to the camp ground is reached. On either side of the road are evidences of preparations for satisfying carnal appetites, looking much like bars, and lager bier glasses. The committee in charge of the camp ground, however, have determined that no trafic inconsistent with the decorum of the place shall be allowed. They have full power under the very stringent laws of the State to prevent all huckstering, sale of liquors, and other occupations not likely to conduce to heavenly thoughts. The Teuton's perennial lager is therefore doomed to proscription, and the cup that cheers but not intoxicates will be the predominating beverage. The owners of several stands on property adjoining that of the camp ground will consequently be somewhat disappointed.

The camp consists of about thirty tents, arranged in oval form, and severally designed for the occupation of such families as will remain on the ground during the week, for social meetings, and for refreshments—these latter mundane comforts being by no means overlooked. The "boarding-house tents" are of extensive proportions, and their arrangements are well calculated to satisfy the thousands who will flock to the spot.

The camp is located in a delightful grove of tall white-wood and hickory trees, on the top of the hill. An area of 90 by 190 feet is cleared from the thick underbrush which pervades the vicinity. At one end of the area is erected a temporary pulpit, and seats for a thousand auditors are placed within the inclosed space. The lower branches of the trees are clipped so that light as well as shade is provided for. It is expected that no less than forty families will remain on the ground during the week, and already many of the tents bear evidence of the tasteful labor of fair hands. There will be preaching in the morning at 10, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½—the names of pastors being advertised in the New York papers of the day previous. Throughout the day there will be impromptu prayer and experience meetings, as occasion may suggest, so that divine service will be progressing at all hours of the day. Among the celebrities at the camp there will be no less than two boy preachers, who have signified their intention to be present.

There was a prayer meeting held on the ground last evening, Rev. Mr. Irving officiating, and about five hundred worshippers of various denominations were present. Yesterday afternoon there was an experience meeting, Rev. Mr. Curry, of New-York, presiding. The attendance was slim, but the spirit was awakened and all present joined heartily in the devotional exercises of singing, praying and relating experience. The evening was set apart for a sermon by Rev. John Quincy Adams, of the Seventh-avenue Baptist Church.

Obsequies of the Late Major Morton Fairchild.

The funeral of the late Brevet Major Morton Fairchild took place yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the City Hall, according to the arrangements previously announced. At sunrise the flags upon the City Hall, and those of the different hotels, were displayed at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of deceased. At 12 o'clock the body, inclosed in a neat rosewood coffin, ornamented with silver mountings, was conveyed to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where it remained in charge of two sentinels from the Scott Life Guard.

Each of the six silver handles attached to the coffin was encircled by thirteen silver stars, in a semi-circle, and the sword presented to deceased by the City of New-York, with his epaulettes, lay upon the coffin, which was draped in black, and partially covered with the American flag. An ornamental silver plate bore the following inscription:

"MORTON FAIRCHILD,
Brevet Major First Regiment New-York Volunteers, died August 3, 1860, aged 54 years."

From 12 to 2 o'clock, P. M., a large number of the friends of deceased came to view the remains, among others his companions in arms in the Mexican war, and the remnants of the New-York Volunteers. Shortly after 2 o'clock the immediate family of deceased entered the room in company with the officiating clergyman, when the doors were closed. Rev. Dr. Steyker read appropriate selections from the Old Testament and from the 5th chapter of the Gospel of St. John. Rev. Dr. Armitage then made a brief address, referring to the services performed by Major Fairchild in Mexico, and to the wounds received by him on three several occasions at Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. He closed with an impressive prayer.

The *cortége* then formed in front of the City Hall, facing toward the east gate, a battalion of the four Companies, A, K, C and G, of the Eleventh Regiment, with their respective commanders acting as an escort. Following these were the pall-bearers in carriages, as follows:

Major-General Storms, Col. D. D. Harris, Brevet-Colonel Burnham, N. Y. V., Brevet-Colonel Raynor, N. Grays, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Dyckman, N. Y. V., Adjutant Phyffe, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Brevet-Major Hall, N. Y. V., Maj. Farnsworth, Maj. Farnham, Capt. Taylor, N. Y. V., Capt. Innis, N. Y. V.

The clergy and physicians preceded the hearse, which was drawn by four gray horses, with the Scott Life Guard walking on each side as a guard of honor, under command of Capt. J. Hobart Ward. The survivors of the New-York Regiment followed, bearing their colors draped in mourning, and the procession was closed by the military, a Committee of the Common Council, and the relatives in carriages. The *cortége* proceeded through the east gate of the Park, down Park-row to Broadway, and thence to Hamilton-avenue ferry. The remains were interred at "Battle Hill," in Greenwood Cemetery, with the usual military honors.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR—DEADLY ASSAULTS.

On the night of the 28th of February last, the dwelling house and liquor-shop of Frank Hughes, No. 103 Cherry-street, was burglariously entered by means of false keys, and robbed of $350 in bank bills and gold coin. The burglar, who is alleged to be Pat Conway, was seen in the act of breaking into the premises, by a woman named Mary Johnson, but before she could sound the alarm and get help, Conway had escaped with the treasure. Search was made for the fellow, but he was not seen again till the 30th ult., when James Donovan, of No. 33 Cherry street, met Conway. They had a few words together concerning the burglary, whereupon Conway drew a bowie knife of immense size, with which he struck Donovan across the arm, inflicting a very severe wound. The assailant then escaped, and kept out of the way till Sunday night, when he was arrested by Officer Creighton, of the Fourth Ward. The moment he was seized, Conway showed fight, and struck at the officer with the same bowie-knife with which he had attempted the life of Donovan, but fortunately without doing any damage. He was secured after a severe struggle, and subsequently taken before the magistrate at the Tombs, and committed for a hearing on two charges of assault and battery, and likewise for burglary.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN OLD MEN IN THE ALMS-HOUSE.

An inquest was held at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of Lorenzo Faber, a German, 60 years of age, whose death is alleged to have been hastened by violence inflicted by Wm. Santey. These men occupied a room together, and on the 3d inst. a dispute arose between them in relation to having the door of their room open. During the quarrel, Faber struck Santey a blow with his fist, which so aroused the ire of the latter that he seized a stick and struck his assailant several powerful blows on the head. At the time, deceased was suffering from congestion of the lungs, and the [illegible] lungs, hastened by injuries inflicted by Wm. Santey, was rendered by the jury. Santey, who is a man [illegible] years of age, is now in custody at the Almshouse, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner admits striking the deceased, but says he did it in self defence.

THE CHURCH-STREET ARSON CASE.

John Schneff, Bull Bergur, and Wm. H. Johnson, the young men recently arrested on a charge of wilfully firing the old frame dwelling No. [illegible] Church-street, were on Monday taken before Justice Welsh, who locked them up in the Tombs to await examination. While yet in the station-house, Schneff and Bergur stated to the Fire Marshal that they knew Johnson fired the place. They say that on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, they saw Johnson put a lot of shavings into a hole under the floor, and soon after the fire broke out. Bergur, however, got some water and put it out, but not until Johnson had tried to prevent him doing so. The building was uninhabitable as a dwelling, and vagrants were in the habit of crawling into it at night to sleep. Both say that they saw Johnson light a match and apply it to the shavings. He did it, he said, to burn out the "bummers." Independent of their statements, there is proof that one or more of the three had a hand in firing the building with intent to burn it down.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY—SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Mary Murphy, an Irish woman, 30 years of age, was arrested by Officer Cowan, of the Twenty-first Ward, charged with having committed a felonious assault on her mother-in-law, Mary Murphy, living at No. 322 First avenue. The two having a quarrel, the prisoner, as is alleged, seized a heavy cook shell and struck her aged namesake on the head, fracturing her skull. The injured woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she remains in a dangerous condition. The prisoner was held for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Common Council.

AN EXCITING TIME OVER THE MINUTES—THE ALBANY COMMITTEE AGAIN—WILLIAMSBURGH CLAIMS—TREASURER'S REPORT—FREE BOOKS—THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. A motion to approve the minutes provoked a somewhat lengthy and acrimonious discussion, for the reasons annexed: At the last meeting of this body, pending the consideration of a report of a Committee on a communication of the Commissioners to adjust and settle claims against the late City of Williamsburgh, the Chairman decided that the hour of 8 o'clock having arrived, according to the rules, he could not entertain any motion, unless relating to the business pending. Alderman Dayton appealed from the decision of the Chair, whereupon the Chairman reiterated his previous statement, when Alderman Dayton moved to refer the report under consideration to the Counselor for his opinion, when the motion having been agreed to, the Chair announced that the hour of 8 o'clock having arrived, in pursuance of the rules the Board stood adjourned to meet on Monday, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The President then left the Chair. Alderman Dayton moved that Alderman Van Brunt take the Chair, which motion was put by the Clerk and declared carried. Alderman Van Brunt took the Chair, the time for adjournment was extended by a vote of 10 Ayes to 1 Nay, and subsequently a large amount of business was transacted.

Last evening, when the Clerk had read the minutes to the point where the President had vacated the Chair, he was directed to stop by the Chairman. Alderman Dayton with a majority of the members present, desired the balance of the minutes to be read, and made a motion to that effect. The Chair decided that the proceedings in question were illegal, and declined to entertain the motion. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and this he declined to put. After wrangling over the matter for about two hours, the President consented that the whole of the minutes should be read by the Clerk, the President and Alderman Scholes entering their protest, and the minutes were approved, the Clerk putting the motion.

President Kalbfleisch here stated that he had neglected heretofore to appoint the Committee under a resolution of July 9th to investigate the transactions of the Special Committee sent to Albany last winter to secure cheap ferriage, and he would now do so. He appointed as such Committee: Aldermen Scholes, Murphy, O'Keefe, Perry, Kalbfleisch. Alderman D. Green moved to discharge the committee thus appointed. Alderman Van Brunt and Furey favored the motion because they did not like the way the Committee was made up and the motion, after a few personalities had passed between the aspirants for the mayoralty, Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Scholes and Dayton, was carried by the following vote: *Affirmative*—Aldermen, Cashad, McLaughlin, Franks, D. Green, Dayton, Murphy, Furey, Van Brunt, T. Green—9. *Negative*—Aldermen Strong, Perry, Kalbfleisch, Scholes, O'Keefe, Klenk—6.

Alderman Dayton here rose to a question of privilege. He said that so far as he was concerned he had not the least objection to a thorough investigation of the use of every dollar by the Albany Committee, and if the parties who had received money would give their consent he would publish a detailed statement.

At this juncture of the proceedings, the rule fixing the hour of adjournment at 8 o'clock, was suspended, and the regular business was proceeded with, in order.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counselor recommending a settlement of the claims against the late City of Williamsburgh, as recommended by the Commissioners. The resolutions presented by the Commissioners appointed to examine the subject, as heretofore published, were adopted, after an amendment that the bonds of the city be issued for one instead of three years, and at seven per cent. interest instead of six per cent.

The President of the Brooklyn Citizens Gas Light Company applied for tax exemption under the law under which the company is organized, for three years. Referred to Assessment Committee.

The City Treasurer sent in his monthly statement showing the condition of his Bank account on the 1st of August to be as follows:

	Interest.	Total.
Brooklyn Bank	$1,281 51	$105,591 13
City Bank	1,429 80	108,870 10
Long Island Bank	1,795 88	118,734 54
Atlantic Bank	2,054 26	128,925 75
Williamsburgh City Bank	2,052 30	128,699 04
Mechanics' Bank	2,330 56	135,821 88
Central Bank	1,093 37	68,933 89
Nassau Bank	1,592 72	110,738 31
Manufacturers Bank	711 28	65,171 47
Farmers and Citizens Bank	——	5,340 95
Total deposits	Int. $14,341 48	$976,843 06
Special fund		$139,762 56
General fund		837,080 50
Total		$976,843 06

The report was referred to Finance Committee, to file if correct.

The Board, by resolution, decided to ask an appropriation of $10,000, to furnish books to children attending the Public Schools.

By resolution, $250 was appropriated to, in part, reimburse the National Greys, Capt. Morgan, for expenses incurred in entertaining the Chicago Zouaves on their recent visit to this City. It should be stated in this connection, that the Greys did not ask for the appropriation.

In view of the disturbance at an early hour of the session, a motion was made to request the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to furnish a force of twenty-five men, to preserve order in the Board. The motion was lost, and several substitutes offered were also voted down.

After the transaction of some further business, the Board adjourned.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.—An application was made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Lott, yesterday, on behalf of Edward W. Fiske, Esq., one of the Commissioners appointed under a recent act of the Legislature, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate to estimate in the matter of opening Prospect Park as laid down by the act referred to. Judge Lott refused to entertain the motion, on the ground of holding an interest in property lying within the district of estimate and assessment. Phillip S. Crooke, Esq., then made a motion for the appointment of Commissioners in the matter of laying out a parade ground, as provided for in an act of the Legislature. B. D. Silliman, Esq., appeared to oppose the motion, on the ground that the two matters are improperly included in one act, and that the property to be taken for the parade ground is not described with sufficient accuracy. Decision reserved.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The jury impanneled by Coroner Horton to investigate the circumstances attending the late accident on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, by which Patrick Lynch lost his life, assembled yesterday afternoon, and after examining one or two witnesses, describing the accident and showing that the track was in a good condition, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next. The engineer and conductor, who were injured at the time Lynch was killed, will be able to resume their duties again within a few days.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District have recently organized a "Union," by electing the following officers: President, Wm. M. Muchmore; Vice Presidents, John J. Anderson, Chas. L. Benedict, Aquilla B. England, John A. Betts; Secretaries, James V. Kearney, P. W. Ostrander; Treasurer, F. A. Chichester; Executive Committee, John M. Phelps, Robert D. Benedict, John D. Cutter, Anthony F. Campbell, David S. Simpson, Charles H. Kimball.

ITEMS.—A man named John Kelly, last Saturday while intoxicated, fell down a stairway in Flushing, and died the following day from the injuries received. The deceased was once tried for murder, and was convicted of manslaughter, and served a term in the prison at Sing Sing.....A small house was blown down at Greenpoint during the storm Saturday night. Fortunately, no person was injured. Loss $500.....A team of horses, belonging to Johnson & Spader ran away on Hudson-avenue yesterday. The driver, a man named Nelson, was thrown violently to the sidewalk and severely injured, and a man named John Flynn, who stopped the excited animals, was also severely injured. Both of the injured men were taken to the City Hospital.....A man, named McDermott, was seriously injured yesterday morning, while hoisting logwood from a vessel at the foot of Adams-street, by a heavy stick falling upon his head. He was taken to his residence on Main-street in an insensible condition.....During the last four months there has been killed, by being run over on the Long Island Railroad, sixteen cows and oxen, and four horses.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA—SEVENTH ANNUAL CONTEST.

The players representing the above sections of this continent met on yesterday on the Fox Hill ground at Hoboken—a ground that has been the scene of more contests than any other in this country. It was formerly as good as could be desired, but the improvements of the Hoboken Land Company have cut off a large slice of it and greatly lessened its value for cricketing purposes, it being necessary to resort to that unsatisfactory proceeding of limiting the runs for hits out of bounds.

The players brought into the field by the United States form as strong a party as has yet been brought against the Canadians, but one still susceptible of improvement; the St. George Club, in accordance with their determination expressed in the last Convention, not to take part in amalgamated matches, not being represented in this contest. Canada was represented by Messrs. B. Parsons, A. Farmor, T. C. Pattison, of Toronto; G. Sharpe, of Hamilton; T. D. Phillips, H. Phillips, J. C. Rykert, of St. Catharine's; S. Hardinge, T. G. Daly, F. Foudrinier, of Montreal, and C. J. Starling, of Belleville. The United States players were selected as follows: Hallis of Newark; Howe, Barclay Vernon, Newhall and Kephardt, of the Philadelphia American Cricketers; Wilby, Sharp, Sams and Higham, of the New-York Club, and Sadler, of the Kings County.

The Canadians having won the toss, the United States took the field, and their opponents sent H. Phillips and T. D. Phillips to the wicket to take charge of the fast round arm of Hallis and the slows of Sadler. After two or three overs, T. D. Phillips made a fine hit from Sadler to square leg, which was very nearly taken by Kephardt and Rykert, who followed, made a single square leg, and then let a slow get into his wicket. Parsons then joined H. Phillips, who had been playing very steadily, and between them the fielders began to have a lively time, when Parsons, having made some fine drives, which footed up seven, succumbed to another of the puzzling slows. Daly joined H. Phillips, and these two got the slows well under command, driving and hitting the balls to leg with great freedom. H. Phillips was finely caught by Hallis at mid wicket on, after having had a life from Higham at the wicket. Daly's fourteen was made by fine forward play, without giving a single chance, and contained two fine drives for three and two from Sadler. His wicket was at last leveled by a splendid shooter from Hallis. Farmor followed and made a good play for thirteen, but ran Hardinge badly out, the latter having called him and got to the other wicket, but being compelled to return on Farmor's refusal to run. This was very unfortunate for the Canadians, as Hardinge had got his eye well on the ball and was batting steadily, his nine being made by free hitting. Foudrinier's thirteen was a fine display, and was made up of drives and leg hits, chiefly from the slow bowling of Sadler, which had so puzzled most of the Canadians. Starling was missed by Sadler, and run out afterwards, returning from an attempt to make a one a two, straining his leg in turning. The total of the innings of Canada footed up 86—only a fair score. This was due to the excellent fielding and bowling of the United States Eleven, Hallis bowling his rippers with great steadiness, not delivering a wide, while the Canadians, not being used to slows, found them very destructive. The fielding was very fine at all points, especially in the long fields, where plenty of work was found to do—Wilby, Vernon and Newhall, and Senior, his substitute, filling these points admirably. Kephardt, at square leg, and Sharp, at point, were efficient as usual.

After partaking of refreshments the Canadians turned out into the field, the bowling being intrusted to Hardinge and Parsons, while Sharp and Vernon handled the willow. Sharp was disposed of by a splendid bit of fielding, H. Phillips passing the ball sharply to Pattison, who put down the wicket with a rapidity quite astonishing. Wilby followed, but after a very short stay Parsons found his way to his leg stump. Sadler succeeded, and drove one from Parsons for an easy two, and tried a third, gaining it through a bad play of Parsons, who ought to have run him out. Through this good fortune he was enabled to put a well-got 14 on the register, composed of a leg hit for five, a three, a two and singles. In the end he was well caught by Foudrinier at cover point from Hardinge. Sams, who had been hurt by a severe blow in the head from a ball thrown by a fielder, played without his usual spirit, only two 2's and a single being made before Hardinge disposed of him by a fine length ball on the leg stump. Immediately afterwards Vernon's stumps were scattered by one of Parson's insinuators, after he had scored an excellent 22 composed of two threes, two twos and singles. Newhall, Barclay and Kephardt, three Philadelphia Americans, played neatly for their respective scores, Barclay being splendidly caught by T. Phillips at point. Hallis and Bell got together at the end and ran up the score very quickly, Howe's 17 being the most brilliantly made score of the innings, containing two threes and four twos. The Canadian fielding was most excellent in many respects, the wicket-keeping of Pattison and the long stopping of Daly being remarkably brilliant, while Rykert at long leg and long field, T. Phillips at point, and H. Phillips at mid off and long leg were very safe. The other players had little to do, but were active in backing up the wicket keeper and returning the balls that came near them. Hardinge's bowling was excellent, as usual, and Parson's mediums, though not so regular, were yet very effective. After an intermission of ten minutes the Canadians again went to the bat, the two Phillips leading off, and Hallis and Sadler propelling the leather.

A ripping shooter from Hallis scattered T. Phillips' timbers, and Sharpe, the next batter, went out in the same way after scoring a seven, consisting of a square leg hit for 4, and 3 singles. Parsons' 19 were made in his usual fine style, and comprised cuts, leg hits and drives for three's, two's and singles. Daly, a very good bat, went in at dusk and made but two, when a ripper from Sams, who had replaced Sadler, disposed of him before he got a sight on the ball. H. Phillips was still in at sundown, having already made nine finely, and by his excellent judgment of a run assisted materially in running up a score.

The ground and its surroundings were in fine condition, but not the slightest accommodations were provided for the reporters, they being left to shift for themselves. This oversight should be remedied.

The following is the score:

CANADA—1ST INNINGS.	
T. D. Phillips c. Kephardt b. Sadler	0
H. Phillips c. Hallis b. Sadler	14
J. C. Rykert b. Sadler	1
B. Parsons b. Sadler	7
T. G. Daly b. Hallis	14
S. Hardinge, run out	9
A. Farmor b. Sadler	13
T. C. Pattison b. Sadler	0
F. Foudrinier b. Hallis	13
G. Sharp, run out	1
C. J. Starling run out	2
Byes, 10; leg byes, 2	12
Total	86

2D INNINGS.	
H. Phillips, not out	9
T. Phillips b. Hallis	0
Sharpe b. Hallis	7
Parsons c Sharp b Sams	19
Daly b. Sams	2
Byes, 5; wide, 1	6
Total	43

UNITED STATES—1ST INNINGS.	
Sharpe, run out	0
Vernon b Parsons	22
Wilby b. Parsons	0
Sadler c. Foudrinier b. Hardinge	14
Sams b. Hardinge	5
Newhall b. Hardinge	11
Barclay c. T. Phillips b. Hardinger	5
Kephardt, run out	5
Higham b. Parsons	0
Hallis, not out	8
Howe b. Hardinge	17
Wides 3; byes, 2; leg-byes, 4; no ball, 1	10
Total	97

CANADA—Umpire, Mr. Madison, of Toronto.
UNITED STATES—Umpire, Mr. Hampshire.

ST. GEORGE VS. KINGS COUNTY—THE DRAGON-SLAYERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

This great cricket event of last week ended by another decisive victory over the Kings County Club, by a majority of 111 runs, the first match being won in one innings, and a large margin to spare. Both elevens were very strong, but the superiority of St. George in every respect, was very apparent over the Kings County Club, which has been considered in certain cricketing circles as second to no other club in talent. That such is the fact needs no other proof than the statement that the most prominent members are generally selected to play in the matches of various eminent clubs around New-York. The St. George's bowling and fielding were splendid, as well as the batting of several; some of the most reliable bats were very unfortunate, although usually good for large scores. Several of the American members were absent, probably laying back for the great match this week of St. George vs. Montreal. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Lang for his splendid play throughout; for besides being one of the most reliable bats in the Club, and at all times good for a score—making 14, and 28 not out, by sterling cricket in the present match—his wicket-keeping, good as it generally is, was so effective that it drew from every cricketer on the ground expressions of admiration; for without any apparent effort, he gave five of the adverse party notice to quit, a la Lockyer; and like that celebrated wicket-keeper, without making any pretense to extraordinary ability while performing his duty. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Waller, b. Sams	0	b. Sams	0
Lang, b. Sams	14	not out	28
H. Wright, b. Sams	35	c. Saville, b. Sadler	8
Brett, c. and b. Sadler	0	c. Porter, b. Sadler	0
Walk'r c. Park'r, b. Sams	12	c. Parker, b. Sadler	5
Gibbes b. Sadler	13	c. Saville, b. Sadler	40
S. Wright, run out	0	c and b. Sadler	2
S. Robinson, b Sams	8	absent	0
Burnett, b. Sams	2	c. Keeling, b. Lyght	27
Bainbridge, not out	4	hit wicket, b Sadler	4
Tinson, b Sadler	0	l. b. w., b. Sams	6
Byes, 15; l. byes, 5; wides, 6	26	byes, 9; l. byes, 1; wides, 9	19
Total	114	Total	133

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Phillips, c. Lang, b. S. Wright	2	not out	1
Parker, b. Brett	2	c. and b. Brett	16
Beach, c. Bainbridge, b Gibbes	23	c. Burnett, b. Gibbes	3
Sadler St. Lang, b Gibbes	20	St. Lang, b. Gibbes	7
Sams, c. Gibbes, b. Brett	1	b. Brett	9
Lyght, l. b w., b. S. Wright	12	c. Lang, b. Brett	4
Lester, run out	3	c. Gibbes, b. Brett	0
Stacy, c. Lang, b. Gibbes	10	b. Brett	0
Saville, run out	0	c. Wright, b. Brett	0
Porter, not out	0	absent	0
Keeling, b. Gibbes	0	c. Walker, b. Brett	0
Byes 7, l. bye 1, wides 11	19	byes 4, wides 5	9
Total	92	Total	44

UMPIRES—Mr. Russell, for St. George; Mr. Hamnshire, for Kings County.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR CLUB VS. PUTNAM CLUB.

These Clubs played a fly-game of Base Ball on Saturday, on the Putnams' ground, which terminated, after some fine play on both sides, in favor of the Excelsiors. Their batting was of the usual fine order, but some bad fielding on the part of the Putnams' second base, gave the Excelsiors a great advantage in the first innings. The play of Russell, Pearsall, Holder, as well as Leggett—who caught six men out on foul balls, some of them on the fly—was excellent; Pearsall put out seven men on first base, and three on foul balls. Creighton's pitching is just the thing to suit Leggett as catcher, who can hardly be beat in that position; Brainerd caught out three Putnams on the fly, Reynolds two, and Pearsall and Holder one each. Russell and Whiting put two men out on foul balls, for which they run a long distance. To show how good the Excelsiors batting was, only one foul was caught, and that was finely taken by Masten; while twelve men were run out by different players by passing balls to Stinson at first base, and nine were caught on the fly; Burr, McKinstry, and McDonald caught two each; and one each by Dakin, Wanzier, and Van Valkenburg; Brown putting four men out on second base.

Much of this running out men on the bases, was done from catches on the bound; thus showing more extraordinary sharp fielding than if the man had been out at once on the bound catch alone. The Putnams were rather unfortunate; but it was the opinion of many ball players that they are fully equal to an even contest with the Atlantics. Dakens' pitching was first-rate. Wanzier was good as catcher, but not equal to Masten; the latter was first rate at 3d base, Burr and McDonald excellent, Brown, good and bad, and Stimpson first-rate, although all fielded exceedingly well. About 5,000 persons were on the ground and many ladies, some in carriages. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Leggett, c	4	3	Masten, 3d b	3	1
Russell, l. f	3	3	Burr, c f	3	1
Flanly, c. f	6	0	Brown, 2d b	2	2
Pearsall 1st b	1	4	Dakin, p	3	1
Holder, 2d b	3	1	Stimpson, 1st b	3	1
Brainard, r. f	3	3	McKinstry, short	3	1
Creighton, p	2	4	McDonald, l. b	4	0
Reynolds, short	3	2	Wanzier c.	3	0
Whiting, 3d b	2	3	Van Valkenb'g, r. f	3	0
Total		23	Total		7

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Excelsior	5	2	0	1	4	3	1	3	4	— 23
Putnam	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	— 7

UMPIRE—Mr. P. O'Brien, Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bekendall and G. R. Hobby.

New-Jersey.

RIOT AT THE ROCK TAVERN.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday morning, a descent was made by Constables James Lynch and Colgan, of Hudson City, and Ald. J. L. Ayres, with Officers Bradley, Van Voorhies and Daly, of Jersey City, upon a house known as Rock Tavern, situated at the foot of the hill on the Hoboken Road, and eight persons were taken into custody. This house has long been the resort of the vilest characters of both sexes. On Sunday evening, about a dozen young men, some of them belonging at the tunnel, congregated at the Tavern, and conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner. Two or three persons who passed that way were assaulted, as is supposed, with a view to robbery, but fortunately they succeeded in effecting their escape. About midnight the rowdies, who had become quite intoxicated, took possession of the house and helped themselves to liquor, some change from the till and whatever else they saw fit to appropriate to their own use. When the proprietor remonstrated he was set upon and beaten in a most shocking manner. The female inmates raised a cry of murder, which was heard by the Police of the Fourth Ward in Jersey City, four of whom went up and assisted the officers from Hudson City in arresting the rioters. The furniture and everything movable in the bar-room had been demolished; the landlord has received serious injuries, and one of the women had nearly every particle of clothing stripped from her. Subsequently the prisoners were taken before Justice Martin, of Hudson City, who, after hearing the facts, committed them to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The names of the prisoners are Isaac Blazy, the landlord, Margaret McGuire, Ellen Campbell, Michael Maly, John Rorke, Samuel Johnson, John Lewis and Wm. Davis.

Advertisement.

Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, are often puzzled to know how to place their employes; whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A phrenological description, carefully written out in full, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, makes private examinations, and gives full written descriptions, daily.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $4 75 for State; $4 75@$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT firmer and in good demand; sales 9,000 bush. Chicago Spring, in part to arrive, at $1 02@$1 03; 20,000 bush. new red Winter Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, at $1 09@$1 11; 2,000 bushels white Winter at $1 13. CORN steady and in active demand; sales 91,000 bush., all at 50c. OATS heavy and parties apart; 30c. offered, but 31c. asked. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 40c. on Flour; 12½c. on Wheat; 11½c. on Corn to New-York; boats scarce. *Lake Imports* 5,100 bbls. Flour; 68,000 bush. Wheat; 42,000 bush. Corn; 35,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, no Flour; 54,000 bush. Wheat: 100,000 bush. Corn. Grain in store this morning 105,141 bush. Wheat; 1,054,561 bush. Corn; 137,527 bush. Oats; 3,000 bush. Rye; 417 bush. Peas; 1,174 bush. Beans. Total amount of Grain in store 1,301,820 bush. Storage capacity of the Buffalo elevators 2,500,000 bush.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR active, and advanced 5c.@10c. WHEAT dull, and 1c.@2c. higher; sales 20,000 bushels, at 92c.@93c. for No. 2 Spring, and $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1 red. CORN firm; sales at 43c.@43½c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, and 3,400 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 187,000 bushels Corn, and 22,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady—5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York weak at 1¼ ℘ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT scarce; sales 11,000 bush. new Red Winter Western at $1 15; market closing with holders at about $1 16 for Red and $1 20 for White Western. CORN firmer; sales 2,000 bush. Illinois at 54c., and 13,000 bush. do. at 53½c. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced ½c. on Grain; Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—867 bush. Flour; 27,900 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—12,500 bush. Wheat; 48,200 bush. Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR firm and advancing; Howard-street at $5 62½. WHEAT buoyant; white at $1 40@$1 65; red, $1 20@$1 35. CORN firmer and advanced 2c.; white, 80c.@82c.; yellow, 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR firm and active at $5 56@$5 62½. WHEAT steady at $1 45@$1 55 for white, and $1 30 for red. CORN firm; yellow 70c.@72c. OATS declined. Provisions unchanged. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Canada* (from Boston) will close at the New-York Office to-day (Tuesday) at 1¼ and 3¾ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'ton
City of Washingt'n	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Aug. 14	New-York	Galway
Saxonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Aug. 16	New-York	Milford Haven
Prince Albert	Aug. 16	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southamp'tn

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New York
Canadian	July 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Matanzas	Aug. 8	New-York	Matanzas.
Karnak	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon rises... 9 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 53 | Gov. Island 11 42 | Hell Gate... 1 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, ——; Elizabeth, Lamoher, Baltimore master; Star of the West Brown, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Cynosure, McCullum, New-Orleans, J. M. Gaw; D. Stuart, Prentiss, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon; Morning Light, Thomas, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; E. A. Hall, West, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Maria, Clark, St. Jago, Trujillo & Russell.

Barks E. Polero, (Sic.) Costa, Marseilles, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Canepanero, Isabell, Baltimore, master; Dunbarton, Backus, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; Amanda, Bemis, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Springbok, Shell, Cape Town and a market, Blankford, Moulton & Co.; Christina, Trimble, St. Stephens, ——; Carlelan, Steenograb, Bremen, ——; Il Giovanni, (Nap.,) Cacace, Gloucester, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs S. P. Musson, Durkee, St. John, ——; R. R. Curtis, Haley, Portland, master; J. R. Nevius, Tilley, Galveston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Edwardo, (Span.,) Gelri, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall.

Schooners Ringgold, Crowell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Hamilton Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Okolona, Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Kate Stewart, Mather, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Gen. Manghan, Scudder, Philadelphia, master; J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, ——; Hero, (Br.,) Crowell, Ragged Island, H. G. Donovan; Kensington, Seberth, Jacksonville, A. Finnigen; Southern Belle, Smith, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Aloe, Martin, Minudie, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Southampton July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Fox & Geo. McKenzie. July 24, passed steamship Adriatic 10 miles from Havre, bound in. 6th inst., off Shinecock, passed a ship bound W., showing 3d dist. pendant No. 4, 7, 5, 2. Arrived off the Battery at 11:10 P. M. The pilot boat S. D. Jones, No. 15, boarded on the 4th inst., bark James Smith, of Boston, from Marseilles for New-York.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Linda, McManus, Leghorn June 21, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to George S. Stephenson. The ship Flora McDonald, of Baltimore, Fuller, sld. June 10, and passed her July 12, lat. 34, lon. 23 50; was bd. to Philadelphia. The ship Vandalia, of Thompston, sld. June 14, for New-York.

Ship Fairfield, Hull, Liverpool June 22, with coal to George Bulkley.

Ship Mediator, Flitner, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 16 passengers to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Bath,) Thomson, Sagua July 27, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig J. C. Dyer, for New-York.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. Weatherspoon & Son.

Brig Eclipse, (Br., of Sydney C. B.,) Townsend, Sydney C. B. 2 ds., with coal to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Aug. 4, in a heavy squall from S. W., broke main boom, squaresail yard, foretopmast, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, Albany, with mdse. for New-Bedford.

Schr. Perseverance, Bolt, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Corvo, Holdbrook, Rondout with cement for Salem.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Millbridge,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to John Boynton & Sons.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Wallace, N. S., 10 ds., with stone to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Cyclone (of New Bedford) Dall, Trieste 70 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Post & Small.

Schr. Aristes, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with railroad iron to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Gen. Teavey, Hunt, Poughkeepsie, with cement for Boston.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Chatham 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Lebannah, Teal, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Alquissar, Long, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Wave, Smith, Port Ewen, coal, for Hingham.

Schr. Victory, Murphy, Salem 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charles Williams, Healey, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. H. K. Duncan, Pinkham, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Louisa Bailey, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Richmond 9 ds., flour.

Schr. M. C. Durfee, Robbins, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. J. Havens, Howell, Virginia, with melons.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Baxter, Portland 3 ds., stone.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

SAILED—Steamships Quaker City and Star of the West, for Havana. Bark Geo. S. Hunt, for Havana.

WIND—During the day from N. to S., and light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 6, sunset.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind moderate, S. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 6, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamer B. Deford, Hallett, from Baltimore; ship Zenobia, Peters, from Leghorn; Pyramid, Sleeper, do.; Orozombo, Townsend, from New-York; brigs M. W. Holt, Dodge, from Marseilles; Northern Belle, Paine, from Meton; R. W. Packer, Lee, from Cape Haytien.

Off Highland Light, barks Hindoo, from Wales; Betsena, from Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The clipper ship Web Foot, of Coleman & Co's California freight line, is loading at Pier No. 15 East River for San Francisco, to sail Aug. 18.

Foreign Ports.

American vessels at Havre: St. Nicholas, Bragdon, of and for New-York July 25; Caroline Tucker, of and for New-York July 30; Glad Tidings, of and for New-York Aug. 5; Globe, Baker, of and for New-Orleans July 28; Baden Stilphen, of and for New-Orleans Aug. 1; W. Frothingham, destination unknown; W. D. Sewell, destination unknown; Nuremberg, destination unknown; Atlantic, destination unknown.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN."

JOHN C. HEENAN'S RECEPTION FESTIVAL,
AT
JONES' WOOD,
Will take place on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, 1860.
when he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
EDWARD PRICE,
JAMES CUSICK,
and C. F. OTTIGNON,
All prominent professors of the manly art.
DODWORTH'S DOUBLE BAND, of 60 performers, will furnish appropriate music.
There will be COMFORTABLE SEATS for 3,000 persons, exclusively for LADIES and the GENTLEMEN accompanying them; and the grounds will be so arranged that
50,000 SPECTATORS
Can see perfectly.
The main feature of the day will be a PERFECT REPRESENTATION of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs HEENAN and SAYERS,
With all the incidents of that memorable event, divested of its actually disagreeable features.
The several professors named above will also
TRY THEIR HANDS WITH THE CHAMPION.
One pleasing event will be the PRESENTATION IN one purse of
THE CHAMPION FUND,
Embracing all the contributions made to Mr. Heenan up to date.
The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Wood, on the day of the Festival.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.
Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.
AN OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, Amphitheatrical and Balcony Seats, is open at No. 490 Broadway.
Packages of Tickets and places may also be secured.
The most effective measures have been made to secure good order, the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Messrs. JAMES M. NIXON and HENRY WOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.............Lessee and Manager.
Second week of the
MIDSUMMER SEASON,
THIS EVENING, August 7, 1860.
and every evening during the week, and at the
MATINEES
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock, will be revived the favorite spectacle taken from real life in modern days entitled
THE FOX HUNTER'S HOLIDAY:
OR,
THE MERRY SPORTS OF MERRIE ENGLAND.
That will be produced with additional effects, but with all the original scenery that rendered its production so significantly triumphant at
ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON,
AND
NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW-YORK.
During this representation a
HURDLE RACE,
by two ladies,
Milles. ANNIE and CAROLINE.
JAMES ROBINSON,
ON GLENCOE,
Will give his Obstacle Act.
GRAND STEEPLE CHASE
by
FIVE RIDERS ON BLOODED HORSES.
All the Stars.
ZOYARA, HANLONS, ROBINSON,
CHARLTON, DUVERNAY, DE BACH,
SEBASTIAN, QUAGLIANI, PENTLAND.
And 40 Stars.
ON WEDNESDAY AT THE MATINEE,
CINDERELLA
With 50 Children.
Admission..........................50 cents.

John H. Bunley, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Canal-st., a large assortment of new and second hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, extension and other tables, lace curtains, hair and cane-seat chairs, hair and other mattresses, carpets, stoves, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] kitchen [illegible], &c., &c. By order of [illegible] SMITH, Attorneys.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as waitress and seamstress; understands shirt making, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do all kinds of up-stairs work; no objections to the country; good reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at 212 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the marble yard.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH $1,000, that is acquainted with the stationery business; a good home; interest on money and fair salary given. Address L., Box No. 139 Times Office.